

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

As South Africa adjusts . . .

Two developments in South Africa — in domestic and foreign policy — have significance for the West's endeavor to keep the simmering cauldron from boiling over in southern Africa. One is South Africa's public pledge of support for the United States effort to bring about a negotiated settlement to Rhodesia. The other is the South African Government's announcement that henceforth blacks in urban areas will be permitted to buy or build homes without having first to take out citizenship in tribal homelands.

The moves point to a heightened recognition among white South Africans that they will have to adjust their racial policies if there is not to be an explosion of civil war in southern Africa, attended by the danger of Soviet and Cuban involvement. The moves do not go as far as will eventually be needed to foster peaceful change in the region, but as steps in the right direction they can only be welcomed.

First let's take the foreign policy initiative. There is little doubt Henry Kissinger is encouraged by the expressions of support for his policy voiced by South African Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller in an address to the National Party congress. This is in effect South Africa's first public endorsement of a solution in neighboring Rhodesia based on majority rule by blacks with safeguards for the minority rights of whites. How far Pretoria will go toward helping the U.S. and Britain achieve such a settlement remains to be seen, however. It presumably is Dr. Kissinger's hope that South Africa will use the leverage of its economic and military ties with Rhodesia to exert pressure

on Prime Minister Ian Smith to accept a negotiated package.

There is also a ray of hope on the sensitive problem of Namibia (South-West Africa). Dr. Muller said he was hopeful of progress by the end of the month (the UN deadline for granting the territory independence) and, while he did not spell out what he had in mind, the expectation now is that South Africa is moving toward a compromise on the problem.

To touch on South Africa's internal policies, the government's move on home ownership represents a major concession. It comes as Pretoria views with alarm the growing nationalism and restiveness among blacks.

It is doubtful, however, to what extent the measure will placate the rising demands of urban black leaders. It is limited to the black township of Soweto, where the violence began in June. It still prohibits blacks from owning the land on which their homes are located. And, of course, it does not alter South Africa's basic policy of apartheid, which the South African Government regards as fundamental.

Even as the government was announcing the measure, new waves of arrests were taking place all across the country and local newspapers were being threatened with new restraints because of their coverage of black unrest.

South Africa, in short, is yet a long way from confronting the basic issue of enforced separation of the races. But, insofar as the latest measure affords blacks a bit more justice, it should give them hope that change is possible in their white-ruled country.

Rhodesia fights harder

White Rhodesians jubilantly celebrated their country's raid into Mozambique to smash up a guerrilla base and Prime Minister Ian Smith justifies the act on grounds of the international practice of hot pursuit. But the jubilation is sorely misplaced. The move is bound to increase tensions along Rhodesia's border, escalate the level of fighting, and could perhaps invite white-supported retaliation by Mozambique.

Mr. Smith and his militant white supporters seem determined to take Rhodesia down the dangerous and unrewarding path of bloodshed and violence. Yet even Rhodesia's neighbors, including white-ruled South Africa, are pressuring to transfer majority power to the country's 6 million Africans within two years.

Britain and the United States are working vigorously behind the scenes to produce just such a negotiated settlement, and it is difficult to fathom Ian Smith's intransigence. He is, of course, playing on the fear of Rhodesia's 250,000 whites that they would lose everything — fortunes, homes, constitutional rights — when and if the blacks took power. But the plan being devised in London and Washington, while not known in detail, reportedly would offer a "safely net" in the form of financial assistance for those who wished to leave the country as well as guarantees for those who chose to stay.

This may not be the solution envisaged by those enterprising whites who settled in Rhodesia. But, given the realities in southern Africa today, a policy of indefinite white rule is neither viable nor defensible. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger only recently warned that Rhodesia is "the most immediately dangerous" spot in southern Africa and that the guerrilla war goes on the Cuban or the Russian lines.

Hence, instead of fighting what is certain to be a losing battle — and Rhodesia has now lowered the call-up age for military service from 17 to 16 — Prime Minister Smith ought to be pressed by his compatriots to resume talks with Joshua Nkomo and other moderate Rhodesian black leaders on a negotiated settlement. If such talks do not proceed soon and reach a successful conclusion, the danger exists that the leadership of Rhodesia's blacks will shift to the radical and leftist guerrillas. Then it may be too late to avert the situation.

In Dr. Kissinger's blunt words, "Time is running out."

Ulster's march for peace

Through the terrorism and grief of seven years of sectarian street warfare in Northern Ireland comes clear indication that the broad mass of Irish people — Protestant and Roman Catholic alike — strongly oppose a violent solution to political problems.

Following the recent killing of three small children by an Irish Republican Army (IRA) getaway car, more than 10,000 people, most of them Catholic, women joined in one of Northern Ireland's largest peace demonstrations. Despite threats of retaliation and a confrontation with IRA supporters, several hundred Protestants bravely walked with the Catholic marchers through areas of guerrilla support in Belfast.

Like the organization of London's women against violence three years ago and that city's "Christian Declaration for Peace," last year's Saturday's march can be seen as evidence that the outlawed IRA and its militant Protestant

For the forces for peace and an equitable political settlement, as shown in the march against violence, are growing in Northern Ireland.

In view of being up all night with Reagan and Ford, how do you assess your chances?



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, August 30, 1976

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Fruit of Soweto boycott:

Blacks fight for power — not just improvement

By Geoffrey Godsell

Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor



France? Wales? England? It could be any of them. Actually, it's Germany, near Frankfurt

Britain's anti-drought 'supremo':

"Mend that dripping tap at once"

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Britain's campaign against what has been called the worst drought in centuries has begun to take shape with Prime Minister James Callaghan's appointment of a "supremo" to oversee all anti-drought measures.

Denis Howell, Minister of State, who has been in charge of recreation and sports, is to coordinate all matters connected with the supply of water, a statement from the Prime Minister's office said Aug. 24. The statement was issued after 11 ministers whose responsibilities are directly affected by the drought had met under Mr. Callaghan's chairmanship. Mr. Howell got down to work immediately.

Lord Nugent, chairman of the National Water Council, warned business and the trades unions that they might face a three-day work week unless

the public took immediate, drastic steps to save water.

The government's strategy is to avoid such drastic measures at all costs, by giving preference to industrial users and agriculture over household consumers.

There is wide agreement that the drought situation calls for cool heads and decisive measures. As one official commented, part of the difficulty is that Britain has never had to face a comparable situation in recorded memory.

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Japan's housecleaning

Political stability in Japan has been counted so permanent a fixture of the post-World War II era that the West has hardly grasped the implications of what is happening there. If the Lockheed scandal leads to further revolutions of criminal wrongdoing, it could destabilize the Japanese political scene. It could even touch South Korea, where Japanese business has close links with the Park regime.

At the least the indictment of former Prime Minister Tanaka on charges of bribery confronts the ruling Liberal Democratic Party with its biggest challenge to date. And the big question now is how the Japanese people will react. Will they regard Mr. Tanaka's arrest as proof that the LDP has set about cleansing itself and is determined to root out wrongdoing?

It is to be hoped, then, that they will regard this unsavory development as an opportunity to cleanse their political and their corporate system — and demonstrate to the world that the Japanese democratic system is alive and well. It is to be hoped, then, that they will regard this unsavory development as an opportunity to cleanse their political and their corporate system — and demonstrate to the world that the Japanese democratic system is alive and well.

Viewing events as outsiders, we are decided

on the basis of popular support for the Japanese democracy, implanted from the outside, has never been put to a test. Like Watergate, the Tanaka case may not be pleasant, but it provides just such a test. If handled wisely, it could prove to be a healthy development for democracy, strengthening Japan's institutions and proving a benefit to society and the party.

There is a moral to this for consumers and growers — nobody gains from food scarcities. Cynical about their treatment at the hands of the politicians, there is a tendency among farmers to believe that it is only when a product is in short supply that they receive a really high price from the market. Even if this is true, resistance to high food prices has never been stronger.

It is worth noting that political corruption in Japan, stemming from the organic tie between corporate business and government, is nothing new. It has been part of the system all along. In the past, the Tanaka scandal might well have been covered up, for bribery has not been regarded as necessarily corrupt. The American concept of grass-roots democracy, he has pledged to get to the bottom of the scandal, even if the chips fall on his own face.

On the return trip some of the Soviet

N. Koreans and E. Germans:

Trigger-happy frontiersmen

By Joseph C. Iturralde

Obviously there are still two flash points along the frontiers of the old "cold war." Blood has been shed in the month of August both at Pungnamjom on the border between North and South Korea and also along the frontiers between East and West Germany. The incident at Pungnamjom has momentarily subsided. It could revive at any moment. Tension remains high along the German frontier.

There is probably a common reason. Kim II Sung, the aging dictator of North Korea has never been satisfied with his present territories. He has always wanted to add South Korea to his domain. The East Germans have never been satisfied with their present boundaries.

They want, above all, to suppress the Western enclave of West Berlin. They want an end to that showcase within their own midst of the higher standard of living enjoyed by West Germans.

In Korea, Mr. Kim has crawled back a

remarkable distance by "regretting" the killing of two American officers at the popular tea at Pungnamjom. It is a reasonable supposition that his Chinese neighbors have quibbled with him.

Most recently, the Soviet vehicles,

which bear the nationally sign "SU," have carried strawberries. Western Europe used to import berries almost exclusively from Spain, Morocco, and Israel.

The fact remains that he did provoke, or allow, an incident in which he did lose the speed and vigor of American reaction during a presidential campaign year when he might have mistakenly thought Americans would be timid.

On the return trip some of the Soviet

trucks took machine tools and spare parts for automobile to East Germany, which has become the Soviet Union's biggest customer to overtake Israel.

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Christianity vs. racism in South Africa

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town

The Christian churches could yet save South Africa.

What is happening in the black and white

churches here cannot be impossible in preventing a bloody race war in southern Africa as Prime Minister John Vorster's political decisions.

For this church-oriented country the

teachings of the Bible have been used

during the past 25 years as the theological justification for apartheid (the legal separation of the races).

Now the moral basis of apartheid and

therefore of the National Party running the

country is crumbling in the thinking of the

members of the powerful white Dutch Reformed Church.

The interpretation of the story of the

Tower of Babel in the Old Testament (God

divided the world into different races and

languages and made them to stay that

way) according to traditional Dutch Reformed thinking, simply cannot stand up to

the teachings of the New Testament. God is no respecter of persons.

Analysis

Thus the blacks have turned to the church as the channel which is not continually blocked by the white government. And black power has come to the churches.

"Black consciousness and white con-

sciousness are facts," says one black in-

structor from Soweto, the black township in

the fringe of Johannesburg where rioting

began in June. "There may or may not be

black consciousness in one or the other."

A meeting of all black ministers in South

Africa ended for Aug. 27 and 28 likely to

be the beginning of a united black church.

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To make it

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Samuel Lanes, Mrs. Mrs. Jane, Dan, Son, Son

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Highlights

WOMEN OF ULSTER. Calling on "all Christian people, all decent people" to forget sectarian bitterness and work actively for peace, Mrs. Molaid Corrigan reminds them, "You cannot love God if you do not love one another." Mrs. Corrigan discusses her campaign to unite Protestants and Roman Catholics against violence. Page 5

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FOCUS

Time capsules as big business

By Jo Ann Levine

New York

Open up today's time capsule in 100 years and you would find: a pair of cut-off blue jeans, a motorcycle, a two-dollar bill, and a straw hat among other things — all to perfect condition.

Because of the U.S. bicentennial, this is a big year for time capsules, but Jim Kusterer Jr., the U.S. time capsule expert, says, "They are starting to happen around the world."

Since he designed his first capsule in 1971, his firm, now called Time Capsules, Inc., has sold more than 400. Mr. Kusterer's capsules are fancy compared with the "shoebox-in-the-cornerstone" or the "stuff-an-old-pipe-and-bury-it" methods. His capsules are meant to ensure that their contents will be totally preserved; air is pumped out, argon gas pumped in and chemical preservatives added before the capsule is sealed.

The costs of his time capsules range from \$497 for a modest capsule to \$30,000 for a 450-cubic-foot capsule designed to store back volumes of the San Diego Tribune.

Mr. Kusterer, who was in charge of preserving the original copy of "The Star-Spangled Banner," has also served as a consultant to the Library of Congress, the National Gallery of Art to Washington, the

Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis has accepted one of the Reynolds' time capsules.

WOMEN OF ULSTER. Calling on "all Christian people, all decent people" to forget sectarian bitterness and work actively for peace, Mrs. Molaid Corrigan reminds them, "You cannot love God if you do not love one another." Mrs. Corrigan discusses her campaign to unite Protestants and Roman Catholics against violence. Page 5

Ulster: good news that gets forgotten

Violence stops at the factory door; business attracts overseas investors

By Tadashi Ota
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Belfast

Why should anyone want to invest in Northern Ireland, a country scarred by violence between Roman Catholic and Protestant extremists for over seven years?

Northern Ireland: Government officials, driving with almost fanatic dedication to attract new investment and to bring down an unemployment rate of over 10 percent — nearly double that of the rest of the United Kingdom, admit that this is the first and most urgent question potential investors put to them.

TRANSATLANTIC VIEW

"Don't take our word for it. Come and see for yourselves," they answer. Roland Moyle, Minister of State in charge of industry in Northern Ireland, said in a recent interview: "Investors abroad should consider Northern Ireland, and before reaching a decision, take a look themselves."

The government has worked although officials concede that the image of Northern Ireland is almost another Vietnam. It is so pervasive that they have difficulty even getting the would-be investor to come and see.

Violence exaggerated? The violence is there, all right, but it is vastly exaggerated by television and the press. Or, rather, there is insufficient counter-balancing news to give a fair picture of what is actually going on.

Carpet workers trained. Northern Ireland is a traditional center for the textile industry, and though carpetmaking is a major specialized branch of this industry, Mr. van Heugten found that his workers had "textile fingers" and were quickly trained. One of his main objectives was that the government offered him a spacious, airy, ready-built factory at an extremely low rent. In addition, he received grants for training and for purchase of machinery.

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Europe

Portugal: they're singing the old familiar songs again

By Helen Gibson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon

If you've seen "The Godfather," then you know the man's fleshy pinky, and you know the man's struggle as much as the man himself.

Few things have shown this more clearly than the calm way the Portuguese have taken the return to Lisbon of Gen. Antonio de Spínola.

Three weeks ago, the ex-President flew into Lisbon after an 18-month-exile that was prompted by Communist accusations of his participation in a right-wing coup attempt in 1975. His arrival here caused a flurry in the government and a storm of protest from the Communists and far left.

But after only a week, his presence in the country seems to have been largely accepted. Newspapers that banned his return and devoted pages to speculation about it, have turned to more mundane problems such as the serious drought affecting the country and its even graver economic problems.

Even the far left's protest march over General Spínola, which was supported by 40 Communist unions, failed to draw the old-style crowds. The government did not even bother to send the usual riot police to patrol it. The revolutionary fervor and pizzazz of last year seemed to have fizzled out.

Another sign of Portugal's desire to settle down and take up some of its more traditional ways again was the reappearance of Amália Rodrigues, Amelia is Portugal's most famous singer of fados, those sad, husky Portuguese songs about love and fate that foreigners either love or hate. Until the revolution, they were always on the radio. Last year, when the Communists held sway, they disappeared completely, replaced by such revolutionary songs as "Forward, Comrade, Forward" and "To Arms, to Arms."

The Communists, who controlled most of the radio networks, disapproved of Amália, whom they accused of being a fascist, and fados for being too fatalistic and thus utilized and pushed by the former right-wing regime.

But the Portuguese happen to enjoy their fados, whatever anyone says. Today, the radio once again happily throbs them



Lisbon train station before poster cleanup

out, while Amália herself caused a sensation earlier this month with her first public performance since June, 1974.

Emphasizing this swing-back is the extensive cleaning-up operation now going on in Lisbon. The downtown Rossio railway station, an exuberant building with a thick icing of decoration in the old Manueline style, had been hidden under a layer of political posters for the past two years. Although grimy and still a little tattered looking, it is now shorn free of paper.

The independence statue in the central Rossio Square has likewise been given a face-lift and sand-blasted free of all the leftist graffiti that covered it in red, black, and yellow scrawls.

Showpurers — who lost the will to keep their store fronts tidy when they found that as soon as they scrubbed off one set

of posters another lot would appear from a different party — have taken heart and are now scraping clean their windows. It's somehow quite startling to see the main post office, the Palace that houses the Information Ministry and several banks, completely free of posters. Startling, but pleasant.

The only drawback to this trend is the fact that rents, houses that wealthy Portuguese were begging breeders to take for small rents in order to keep the properties safe from leftist occupation are now becoming more difficult to find.

Most people, however, say that this is a small price to pay to see Portugal get back to normal.

World Council of Churches: hard on whites, soft on communists?

By Francis Rogers

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Greece

Once again the World Council of Churches has laid itself open to the charge of being hard on whites, soft on communists and blacks; and once again it has weakly sought to refute the charge.

The annual meeting of the WCC Central Committee passed lengthy resolutions condemning South Africa and Rhodesia, and making further grants of church money to black liberation movements. It upheld more deliberately the persecution of black by black in Uganda and Ethiopia, and while it agreed to provide machinery to look into the repression of human and religious liberties behind the Iron Curtain, it named no names here and soothingly promised that the investigation would be on a global basis.

At a news conference following the end of

the Central Committee meeting, one American reporter asked WCC General Secretary Philip Potter why the WCC was not "more even-handed, especially where Christians are concerned?"

Dr. Potter — who sounds like an English bishop, but wears the body of a massive, black West Indian — replied, somewhat debatably perhaps, that "even-handedness" has never been a Christian virtue. He then went on to imply what is much nearer the truth, that there was some hope of being able to influence white South Africans by words, but little of shaking the Communists; that the most useful thing the churches could do for persecuted Christians in the socialist countries was to keep communications open with the Communists and bring pressure to bear unobtrusively.

Added to which, there is the genuine conviction of many dedicated white documentarians that the Western ex-imperial powers have done great wrongs in the past to black Africa, and

that they should even be prepared to exaggerate their gestures of reconciliation if they are to regain the confidence of the "third world."

The controversial grants from the Special Fund to Combat Racism go this year to 37 groups in 19 countries. Some of the recipients are organizations of "recidivally oppressed people" such as the African National Congress of South Africa, SWAPO (South-West African People's Organization of Namibia) and the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) Liberation Struggle.

Others are so-called "support groups" like Britain's Institute of Race Relations and Anti-Apartheid Movement, which get \$5,000 and \$10,000 respectively. SWAPO and Zimbabwe get the top grants — \$85,000 each.

The money is supposed to be used for humanitarian purposes, but its use is not monitored by the WCC and the Central Committee again rejected a proposal by certain British delegates that the words "not for military purposes" should be explicitly attached.

South Africa — The Central Committee of the WCC called upon the South African government to "release forthwith all those detained for political reasons and to end apartheid" and urged member churches to pressure their governments to end military and economic collaboration with South Africa.

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Most of the talented young men of the country have stayed in the West, making successful pictures or teaching in film institutes.

Almost all the writers and playwrights who have stayed on, with no hope of publication, have produced books and plays for an inner, primarily cultural public that hardly survives in spite of police surveillance, periodic house searches and confiscation of certain manuscripts.

Only a few thousand books (by 50 writers) and plays — all in cypher — are in continual, though broader circulation.

Official figures put the number of new books and drama this year, but they are published or performed because they conform to party guidelines.

The frequent stress on the need to proceed from quantity to quality betrays the generally mediocre level of these accessible new works — and the tragedy of what is being done to one of Europe's oldest and richest cultures.

This year's Czechoslovakia

Eight years after invasion 'normality' rules Prague

By Eric Sevareid
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Czechoslovakia

Eight years after the Aug. 20, 1968, invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact forces, Prague's president, Gustav Husák, has

party chief Gustav Husák, Czechoslovakia's

President, was evident. Equally evident

general distaste confirmed the country's subduing mood.

The political situation stands still. Moderately conservative, moderate, moderate, that is regarded as the moderate faction in the government. Many people prefer to call it, the less unpalatable of their two options.

At present power remains delicately balanced between the Husák group and the hard-liners. The latter are not strong enough to take over — which, anyway, would be contrary to present Soviet policy — but they are strong enough to block any openly conciliatory bid by Mr. Husák for meaningful public support instead of the present passivity.

Hungarian leader Janos Kadar managed to gain that public backing after the Soviet invasion of 1956, but the major difference is that he achieved living standards which boosted — to disarm discontent.

But the Czechoslovakia was molded into an ultranationalist member of Soviet block.

Normality has been the government's watchword for seven of the years since Soviet tanks rolled in Venceslav Square. It represents the tough program initiated when the reform movement was finally crushed.

The economy was salvaged, but the major task of the 1970s has been achieved. Living standards were boosted — to disarm discontent.

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through economic growth and higher wages is an uncompromising molding of the nation's life to largely unwanted social and cultural patterns. All dissent — however mild — is methodically isolated and reduced to ineffective murmur.

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This year's Czechoslovakia

Did Berlin conference unify communists?

Alternate member of Politburo
says the answer is 'yes'By Paul Wohl
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviets are claiming, apparently with some justification, the conference of European Communist parties held in East Berlin in June cemented communist unity and strengthened the Soviet party.

Boris N. Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Soviet Politburo, stressed that theme in an article in the first August issue of Kommunist, the theoretical organ of the Central Committee.

Seasoned Western observers have scrutinized the conference document and its repercussions and have come to the same conclusion.

Dictatorship of proletariat

Yury Andropov, chief of the Soviet KGB (secret police) and Politburo member, had moved away from the catchword in his Lenin day address (April 22) when he protested against the "vulgarization" of Lenin's terminology. He explained, "Lenin opposed dictatorship of the

ric, and politically it was ineffectual, Western observers say.

It has been several years since Moscow gave up an openly dictatorial stance in favor of more underhanded methods of continuing to dominate the international communist movement.

Only the terminology has changed as a result of the Berlin conference. "Proletarian internationalism," which used to stand for Moscow's political leadership of the international communist movement, has been dropped.

Mr. Ponomarev wrote that henceforth the code word is to be "Solidarity of the working class and of the communists of all countries in their struggle for common objectives."

Nevertheless, the Berlin conference backed the Kremlin's policy to the hilt. It came out in the status quo in Europe in the benefit of the Soviet side, not the West Europeans.

It condemned moral decay in the West and demanded the "further deepening of the general crisis of capitalism." It had nothing but praise for the East's "continuous economic growth" and its leading role in carrying out the "revolution of Czechoslovakia" was so much rhetoric.

In foreign affairs the Berlin conference wholeheartedly supported the Soviet disarmament proposals, demanded the withdrawal of NATO vessels from the Mediterranean, attacked intensification of the arms race race (in the West), called for a struggle against fascism, and made other demands inapplicable to the East.

Such non-European matters as Laos, Cambodia, Angola, and Chile were taken up in conformity with Moscow's anti-imperialist line.

Efforts to bring about a new "world economic order," high on the agenda of the "third world," were pronounced to have a (proletarian) class character.

Revolutionary socialist transformation of society remains high on the programs of the West European communist parties, but, Mr. Ponomarev concluded in his article, "There can be no effective revolutionary policy which excludes solidarity with the real socialism of our days," inciting Soviet and East European socialism.

Women from Protestant districts hired busses to attend the rally for peace, near the spot in the Catholic area where the Maguire children died. Thousands of women from all areas joined in the march, which was one of the largest and one of the most moving rallies for peace that the Province has witnessed.

For years she has worked for better understanding, but now she said, on the eve of a big peace rally she was organizing. "This tragedy has made me work even harder for peace, I am determined that this campaign must be sustained not just against the Provisional IRA, but against all men of violence. This has got to go right across the board."

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rallies for peace that the Province has witnessed.

The major problem facing Mairead Corrigan and the other rally organizers is to maintain the momentum for peace in the months to come. There have been peace marches, before, but the violence has continued. This time Mairead Corrigan and the others are determined that peace will be given a chance.

"We want this to be a campaign for everyone, not just Roman Catholics or Protestants. We want this to be a campaign by all Christian people, all decent people, all men and women, against violence. We are going to work for peace the hard way, and every day. We cannot let these three children, and all the others, just die for nothing."

Washington

The Air Force will send warplanes to three NATO countries for brief periods to give crews experience in the unique aspects of flying in Europe," officials say.

Another purpose: to give West German, Norwegian, and British ground crews experience in serving U.S. military aircraft.

"This series is designed to improve the ability of NATO subordinate commands and participating member nations to logically support each other," the announcement said.

A total of 64 aircraft will fly from five bases in the United States at various times before the project ends Oct. 31.

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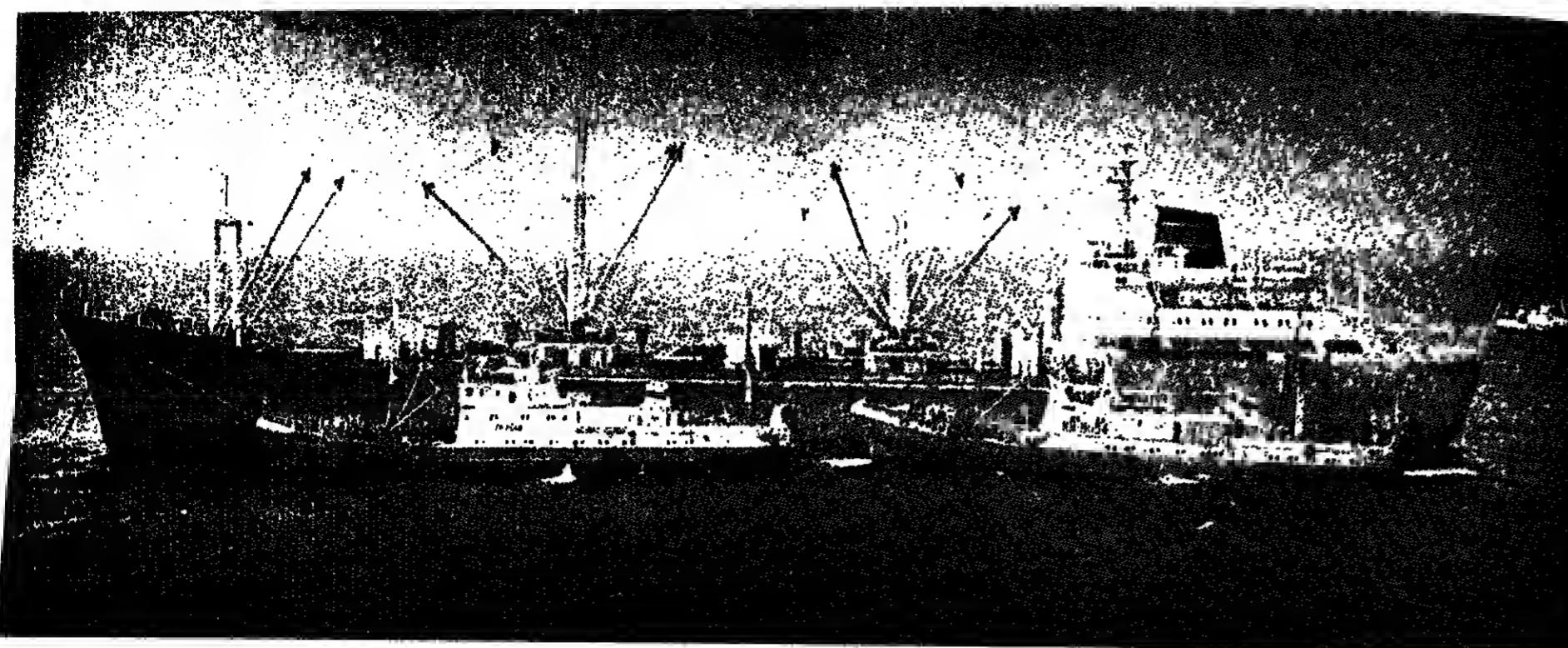
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Soviet Union



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer
A Soviet factory ship operates off the coast of New England: The Soviets have gone on record that such fishing ships serve naval purposes

Trawlers add to Moscow's naval might

Russian Navy runs fishing fleet

By Paul Wohl
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet Union has gone on record that its fishing fleet is, indeed, under Navy supervision.

The West has long suspected that Soviet fishing vessels served naval purposes. Confirmation came during the Soviet observance of Navy Day in mid-July.

Adm. Sergei G. Gorshkov, the Navy's commander in chief, stated in an interview with Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, on July 25, that "maritime transportation, fishing, and scientific research on the sea are part of the Soviet Union's naval might."

It was the first time that the Soviet Union had acknowledged that these apparently peaceful activities of the world's largest and most modern fishing fleet are under Admiral Gorshkov's jurisdiction.

Admiral Gorshkov also proclaimed that "our fleet has scaled new heights in improving the material and technical foundations of armed strength at sea," enhancing our state's naval might still further.

In his recent book, "The State's Sea Power," Admiral Gorshkov highlighted the Navy as an implement of world socialism. He cited "the ability of the Soviet state to make effective use

of the world ocean in the defense of socialism against imperialist aggression."

Rejuvenation of the officers' corps also was stressed by Admiral Gorshkov in the Pravda interview. "People born since the Great Patriotic War [World War II] now are commanding our warships," he said.

All the major Navy Day speakers emphasized "the nonaggressive nature" of the Navy. But Admiral V. V. Mikhaylin, deputy commander in chief, at the same time mentioned the growing importance of nuclear submarines and missile-carrying naval aircraft. "Nuclear missile-carrying submarines armed with long-range ballistic missiles and homing torpedoes are the embodiment of bold, creative thought and the pride of our native shipbuilding," he said.

In Krasnaya Zvezda, the daily of the Defense Ministry, Admiral of the Fleet N. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy, wrote, "The potential of our [fleet] fleets has increased many times over."

Adm. Vasili M. Grishanov, chief political officer of the Navy, also spoke glowingly of the "supersonic missile-carrying maritime avia-

val might still further."

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Ships build links with French owned N. Atlantic islands

By Paul Wohl
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

As Soviet fishing expands in the North Atlantic, the Soviets are cultivating relations with the small French islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the coast of Newfoundland.

Soviet vessels take in fresh water there — the only supply they buy. And Soviet passenger ships provide the only direct commercial service between Montreal and St. Pierre for tourists.

Sixteen years ago the Varna, a small Russian passenger vessel, began to call once a week during the summer. Now two of the Soviet Union's finest passenger ships, the German-built Alexander Pushkin and the English-built Odessa, each come to St. Pierre once a week.

Their 400 to 500 passengers are mainly Quebecois, French-speaking Canadians. They come on land for a day of sight-seeing and return to their ships at 4 or 5 p.m.

The fare from Montreal to St. Pierre ranges from \$270 to \$425, depending on the deck. It is a little higher on the fully air-conditioned Odessa. According to passengers, food and service on the Odessa are "impeccable."

St. Pierre, the smaller but more populous of the islands, has a good harbor, which in the days of sailing ships had a large and fairly



deep lagoon — l'Etrang Boulo. But a dam, which carries the coastal highway, now separates the lagoon from the open sea. Reopening the lagoon's connection with the sea is being studied. It could serve as an ideal hiding place and storm shelter for submarines.

Moscow's friendly relations with France assure Soviet vessels a measure of hospitality. Yet, in contrast to Polish fishermen, Soviet crews have no contact with the population.

Whereas friendly Polish seemed often to join the narrow streets individually with their suitcases offering cotton towels and woolen shirts for sale to gain a little extra currency, the Soviets are seen on land only in compact groups, "one watching the other," as St. Pierre fishermen put it. The Russians point their cameras at every installation of possible strategic interest.

Each July 14, Bastille Day, the French national holiday, a Soviet football team from one of the large passenger vessels comes on land to compete with the local team. The officer leading the Russian players knows a little French, otherwise there is no personal interchange whatsoever. Watching this year's contest one got the impression that the Russians were instructed to give the St. Pierreans a hard time.

St. Pierre has long been a trading ground for deep-sea fishermen from all over the world. Spaniards, Koreans, Japanese, and many others can be met frequently.

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The Soviet Government actively solicits clergymen, seeks collaboration among church leaders and those of western nations, makes marked efforts to maintain its influence, but positioning which they do often not qualify.

At the same time concern in the West for Soviet dissidents has brought about tangible results for the cause of human rights in the Soviet Union. The Baptist minister stated in an interview here.

Mr. Smits speaks calmly but deliberately of the years of harassment by Soviet officials in his homeland of Latvia, which was annexed by the Soviets in 1940 along with Estonia and Lithuania. He was denied permission to serve as a pastor, and could no longer adequately support his family. Two applications for a visa to go to the West were refused.

Finally, he was allowed to leave but given a 10-day limit for the case in the free

Latvian minister describes plight of clergymen

By Richard M. Harvey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Some 100 Baptist clergymen are imprisoned in the Soviet Union — many subjected to hard labor, says Latvian Pastor Janis Smits, who is now in the United States.

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world. In 1970, Pastor Janis Smits, who is now in the United States, was denied permission to serve as a pastor, and could no longer adequately support his family. Two applications for a visa to go to the West were refused.

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United States

Why Dole choice gives Ford a tactical boost

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Kenss City, Missouri

President Ford now has visible momentum — and it seems bound to lift his prospects for closing the gap with Democrat Jimmy Carter.

And Mr. Ford also comes away from this town on the edge of the Great Plains with running mate who is hard-working, hard-hitting campaigner and who should help the President in the race to catch up with the Carter-Mondale ticket.

See, Robert J. Dole is known as a thorough, professional politician, completely loyal to his party. He is sufficiently conservative to be acceptable to most Reaganites. And he is viewed as sufficiently flexible in dealing with issues to be acceptable to most party moderates.

Mr. Dole's "philosophy and mien coincide almost identically," Mr. Ford said in introducing his choice of running mate.

More than anything else, Mr. Dole, a Kansan, will help Mr. Ford where the primaries have shown he has trouble with the voters in the agricultural belt of the Midwest.

The President comes out of this bruising nomination battle looking stronger.

For this he can thank Ronald Reagan, who almost beat Mr. Ford and who, in the end, helped Mr. Ford by providing a stage on which America's millions could witness their President emerging a victor.

But the President also comes away scarred by the highly effective Reagan challenge.

• His effectiveness and strength as a leader were put into question by Mr. Reagan's many primary victories, most of them coming in the later stages during the 36-primary period that extended from February into June.

Insofar as Mr. Reagan made Mr. Ford appear to be a loser, he cut into the President's credibility as President. This was reflected in the vote which showed Mr. Carter first behind Mr. Ford, then getting out in front, and then lengthening his lead to about 2 to 1.

• Further, Mr. Reagan moved the President to the right ideologically — causing him to adopt harder lines on both foreign and domestic policy.

This is reflected in the platform, where the President accepted just about everything Mr. Reagan wanted.

But it may well handicap Mr. Ford now as he seeks to win over those independents and Democrats who might be won by a GOP moderate, but not by a GOP conservative whose position bears much of the Reagan brand.

But the convention was a huge qualified success for the President as he turns now to the task of cutting away at the Carter lead.

• The U.S. public was fascinated by the goings-on here.

The tide of battle held the viewers' interest, keeping them at their TVs even through some of the dull speeches.

This, it was clear that the Republicans beat the Democrats in the convention battle for viewers.

And this was the sort of publicity relations scoop the Republicans needed to lift their morale as they move now into the uphill struggle against the Democrats in key elections this November — the governors and congressional races as well as the presidential contest.

• Further, there seemed to be ample evidence here that the party was coming together (some of the Reaganites a little reluctantly, of course) behind the Ford-Dole team.

Again and again, top Reagan people, when interviewed, are saying (a) that while they preferred Mr. Reagan, they really have nothing against the President, and (b) that they will back Mr. Ford because their principal concern is that Jimmy Carter be denied the presidency.

Rose is a rose but not yet the U.S. national flower

By Clayton Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

cluster is hanging in there, too.

However, 3 million Americans just finished voting in a bicentennial flower election. And the results — tallied by 14,000 shops in the Florists' Transworld Delivery network (FTD) — show the rose a three-to-one favorite over its leading contender, the daisy.

FTD president Don Flowers says presidential candidate Jimmy Carter cast a vote for the rose in Plains, Georgia. "I don't see any points on the ballot," quipped Mr. Carter.

But a campaign to choose a floral emblem has sprouted in Congress, and the nation's flower shop in 1976.

The garden roses are off as various flower backs blossoms.

So far, the rose has a commanding public preference lead, but a strong daisy coalition has taken root and a sizable apple-blossom

Here are the unofficial results of the nationwide poll: rose, 29 percent; daisy, 18 percent; carnation, 10 percent; dogwood, 7 percent; apple blossom, 5 percent; mountain laurel, 4.5 percent.

All other species voted in comparison. Of course, white-lipped are popular: geraniums, bird of paradise, skunk cabbage, violet, ragweed, and marigolds.

The dandelion, although most prevalent of blooms, failed to tip it with Americans.

In September, FTD's official results will be presented to Congress, where four bills already are in the House, and two are in the Senate. Past drives to select a national flower have failed. A national flower could be used in ceremonial bouquets or it could serve as an emblem on money, stamps, flags, and stationery, say FTD officials.



United States

Can U.S. foreign policy and Arab oil mix?

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

If you've seen one, "The Devil's Doubtless been man's best friend" struggle as much as he does.

It is a demand set to it by the missing with he comes one of the picture whose of no meaning.

Miss Truman surprise, however, achieved star status has been made. She is performers who don't perform the base I was born.

"I never did Truman conf between inter- leagues who sp restaurant. "I, the sense of to do awfully we business of be- oar..."

A couple of edged close to: She played the eddy called "I, Yust, which at the Canne went wrong know what tributed beyo. Its whereabouts of Cannes, w Truman's sh Since the speaking role of shooting her support- actress, "The older people be a staple, such as TV opportunity.

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A drug addicts' fight for federal funds

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Latest figures on U.S. imports of Arab oil - 44 percent of all foreign crude brought in during the first half of 1976 - point up the critical nature of Mideast diplomacy awaiting the next Congress.

"As long as our imports keep going up," said an expert of the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, "there is no chance for our dependence on Arab oil to go down."

Already that dependence is so great that another Arab embargo could be "literally catastrophic," says U.S. Secretary of Commerce Elton L. Richardson.

Jimmy Carter, Democratic presidential nominee, cites the "extreme importance of energy conservation." If United States vulnerability to Arab supplies is not to increase.

Sales of Saudi Arabian crude to the United States almost doubled in the past year and now total 1.1 million barrels daily. This makes King Khalid's desert kingdom the No. 1 oil supplier to Americans, outdistancing Venezuela and Canada, whose oil exports are declining.

Other Arab countries boosting their oil sales to the United States include Libya, Algeria, and the United Arab Emirates. Among non-Arab nations, Nigeria and Indonesia also increased their sales.

"The only fast way to reduce American dependence and vulnerability," said an expert, "is to reduce consumption."

Meanwhile, the United States is committed to maintain Israel's integrity and sovereignty. Can Washington satisfy Israel and the Arabs at the same time?

Washington
The West Point cheating scandal - now implicating up to 200 members of the U.S. Military Academy's junior class - is putting Congress and the Army on a collision course.

In the absence of many congressmen see as the only proper Pentagon response to the scandal - an outside "blue ribbon" investigation - a full-scale House probe is expected soon.

Some lawmakers are disturbed by what they see as parallels between the slowness of the Army to resolve the West Point controversy and other problems of Army leadership. They cite zigzagging on development of a new battle tank, with the Army finally opting for a "hybrid" tank despite strong congressional sympathy for an "all U.S. tank."

As matters now stand Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Persian Gulf sheikdoms, Egypt, and Jordan - each for its own reasons - perceive their interests coinciding generally with those of the United States.

Saudi Arabia and other oil exporters of the Persian Gulf want stable markets for their crude. The Saudis depend upon the United States to help modernize and diversify both their armed forces and economy.

This background, as experts see it, provides hope that United States diplomacy can strengthen American ties with the Arabs, with

Seven soldiers in his command had shot and killed five civilians one night when an angry crowd of more than 200 had closed in on them, swinging clubs and throwing snow and chunks of ice.

His lawyer, considered one of the best in the country, had argued it was self-defense. It was a case of mob rule vs. law and order, he explained. The prosecution called the shooting intentional, murder - an unjustified reaction to the crowd's behavior.

And, as a member of the jury (at this simulated trial staged at the American Bar Association convention here), this writer was initially confused by both sides. He felt pressed, even though it was just a re-enactment of a trial stemming from the "Boston Massacre."

The writer here reminds one of the Kent State tragedy in which national guardsmen fired on and killed four students in a crowd. For several anxious minutes the writer, wearing a curly white wig and red coat - stood waiting for the verdict.

three prolonged hospitalizations for malnutrition (eventually diagnosed as a serious illness) she has yet to receive a single SSI payment, she told the committee. And there is no indication at this writing that she ever will.

Washington
She was a former heroin addict, and she had never testified anywhere before - let alone before the House Ways and Means oversight committee in a vast, echoing, marble-pillared hearing room.

The frail woman in a blue-striped smock hunched over the microphone as she described a year of anguish battling in Social Security Administration bureaucracy for disability funds Congress has approved, but red tape withholds.

Mrs. Koni Hoffman talked in a fast, nervous voice about how she applied over a year ago for supplemental security income (SSI) disability funds. The funds are provided under a section of the Social Security Act, which affords payments to alcoholics and drug addicts who are unable to work - supporting them while they receive treatment for their addiction.

Mrs. Hoffman - a former heroin addict under treatment at the Methadone Maintenance Institute in Chicago - is 5 feet 8 inches tall; she weighed only 70 pounds when she applied for disability payments 14 months ago. Despite her treatment for addiction and



West Point cadets march from the yard to chow hall. By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Now, mainly because of pressures from home-state constituents worried about effects on future West Point cadets, the scandal is drawing more and more lawmakers into what may emerge as a full-scale inquiry.

"One special 'education' committee of top Pentagon officials is making its own inquiry."

"One possible outcome of any congressional probe," tougher legislatively review, "is a continuing basis - of the service's service academies."

A Board of top West Point officers has recommended an official inquiry into the cheating scandal. Students and their lawyers contend that as many as 400 cadets may have actually been involved in cheating on an exam taken home last March.

Having never before served on a jury, I was surprised to find myself (1) confused at times about who was telling the truth and (2) puzzled to what details of the law applied to the case.

The judge urged us (12 jurors) to decide quickly, but one juror remarked that "a man's life is at stake" and we debated on.

In the original trial, defense lawyer and future president John Adams had won acquittal on all charges for Capt. Thomas Preston. This time Westgate prosecutor Leon Averold (appearing in business suit and not wig) stood for the defense. He presented two "wigs" and explained "wigs" - a former slave - to help win the case.

The writer here reminds one of the Kent State tragedy in which national guardsmen fired on and killed four students in a crowd. For several anxious minutes the writer, wearing a curly white wig and red coat - stood waiting for the verdict.

Correspondent Prentiss and I, the two of us, who sat on the jury for the re-enactment of the "Boston Massacre" trial.

By Robert M. Prentiss
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

For several anxious minutes the writer, wearing a curly white wig and red coat - stood waiting for the verdict.

The new verdict reversed history slightly. Reaching it was not easy.

South African leaders take heavy buffeting

Opposition spokesman calls for end of apartheid, asks black representation

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

the falling opposition United Party, Sir de Villiers Graaff.

A moustachioed baronet and multimillionaire cattle breeder, Sir de Villiers set about his task in a typically low-key fashion. Having decided that the country was in a crisis and that drastic political changes would have to be made, he went to Pretoria, the capital, to offer to help the Prime Minister do just this. He was rebuffed by Mr. Vorster, who said he was not prepared to make fundamental changes in National Party policy.

The attacks are coming from all sides, from whites as well as blacks, from inside the country and outside - even from the leaders of the Dutch Reformed churches of the world, with whom the government claims spiritual allegiance.

The attacks that started in June with the "language riots" of schoolchildren in Soweto, the black township just outside Johannesburg, are taking on important new political dimensions.

There is even some speculation that Prime Minister Vorster may feel compelled to call an election next year - two years before it is due - to protect his present strong majority in Parliament.

The latest and most formidable onslaught against the government has been launched from what was considered the least effective source of all, the gentlemanly leader of

the South African Parliament if this would make it easier for a new, effective alternative government to come about.

Some prominent Afrikaners are nibbling at this bait. Many have been saying much the same things as Sir de Villiers Graaff more and more insistently recently, but they have been hoping to achieve necessary change through adaptations of National Party policies, rather than by breaking away from it.

If Mr. Vorster does not move fast enough, and he may not be able to because of his own right wing, some important Afrikaner business and academics may make the jump. Two being mentioned are the internationally known banker Dr. Jan Marinus, chairman of South Africa's Trust Bank, and Dr. Anton Rupert, an industrial tycoon.

Monitor correspondent June Goodwin reports:

Seven of the eight leaders of the tribal areas or black "homelands" of South Africa met in Johannesburg recently and issued a statement calling on the government to free or charge black leaders detained since the riots began in June, to abolish laws that control the movement of the blacks, and to scrap the Bantu Administration Board, which controls urban blacks.

The homeland leaders are all paid salaries by the white government. They are considered sellouts by many blacks. Yet, their call could indicate the government wants to move toward allowing blacks more rights.

Moves toward a multiracial government in Namibia (South-West Africa), which South Africa administers in defiance of United Nations resolutions, also are a clue to the Vorster government's thinking.

The government "is for more concerned than the outside world" that Namibia be moved to a stable, multiracial government, according to one politician in touch with National Party policymakers.

If the attempt for change there "turn out to be a damp squib, we are really in trouble here," this politician said.

According to this reasoning, the pattern in Namibia eventually must be imitated, with verifications, in South Africa.

When Prime Minister Vorster holds his special meeting with National Party members next month, he will, these sources say, be moving them toward a change from the current unitary system of government toward a setup allowing some kind of federal participation for blacks - but it will stop short of giving them the vote.

Vorster juggles racial tensions

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

seen the recent announcement from Windhoek, capital of Namibia, that the mixed black and white constitutional conference gathered there had set Dec. 31, 1978, as the target date for independence for the territory. Between now and then, there will be installed an interim government - and this is expected to be multiracial, made up of principals at the constitutional talks.

Whether this will satisfy the United Nations Security Council, the Organization of African Unity, and such key outside powers as the United States and Britain remains to be seen.

At the beginning of this year, the UN Security Council called upon South Africa to accept by August 31 a plan for free elections in Namibia (under UN supervision) as a prelude to establishment of an independent sovereign state.

SWAPO claims to be representative of all blacks in Namibia, in contrast to the Africana participating in the Windhoek talks, who (SWAPO says) have been selected on a tribal basis to speak for their tribe. The organization has always argued for free elections across the territory, regardless of tribal or racial lines.

And it was this principle, which the UN Security Council endorsed earlier this year.

Many council members are likely to feel that the announcement from Windhoek fails far short of what was expected from South Africa.

The plan announced in Windhoek has

rica by August 31. A Security Council debate to decide what to do next is likely to take place shortly. The council has already agreed that sanctions against South Africa should be considered if Mr. Vorster's government did not respond satisfactorily to the UN call. Whether sanctions are now applied could depend on whether the U.S. and Britain (which have powers of veto) think Mr. Vorster has come far enough, if not all the way, to have earned release from threatened sanctions.

Both Britain and the U.S. will probably want to tread as cautiously as possible in dealing with Mr. Vorster, because of the key role they play for him in Rhodesia. In Rhodesia, the immediate situation is probably even more explosive than that in Namibia.

African guerrillas have stepped up their operations from across the border in Mozambique. Rhodesia has hit back. And yet the quarter of a million whites, led by Prime Minister Ian Smith, have shown no "give" in opening the door open to a fairer share of political and economic power.

This incident exemplifies the present regime's continuing sensitivity to press reports. It had censored the offices of the Reuter news agency in Lusaka and deported its bureau chief, Colin Fox, following the agency's alleged false reports of events during and after the abortive coup.

General Obasanjo told an off-the-record briefing with local media executives that "Nigeria is not yet rich."

General Obasanjo has tried to counter this measure has angered Nigerian workers, who are skeptical of the official declaration that "Nigeria is not yet rich."

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Nigeria: a new leader's priorities

By Arthur O. Ezoeke
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lagos, Nigeria

Nigeria's head of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, is continuing the policies of his popular predecessor and action-loving Nigerians do not find him dynamic enough.

They say he is not so decisive as Gen. Murtala Muhammed, who was assassinated in an abortive coup in February. General Muhammed had introduced a system of immediate dismissal or retirement for inefficient and corrupt civil servants. It included dismissals of higher learning and deployment of farms to cultivate food crops this summer.

In his fight against inflation, the government has restricted the payment of dividends and bonuses by wealthy firms that recently had declared huge profits. A wage freeze has been imposed throughout the country.

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The country exported 18 million barrels of oil in 1974, but production and revenues dropped the next year.

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General Obasanjo has tried to counter this measure has angered Nigerian workers

Asia

Why N. Koreans reacted
violently to tree pruning

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

If you've seen "The Outlaw," you've seen the outlaw doubtless been human's best friend. The grandeur struggling as much as bravery as who helps her.

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At the core of the flareup over the killing of two U.S. Army officers by North Koreans at Panmunjom are these three facts:

The determination of the aging North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, to get United Nations action at this year's General Assembly (opening next month) toward U.S. withdrawal from South Korea and the reunification of the two Koreas under him or on his terms.

The need for the U.S. to be seen to be standing firm whenever challenged on the frontier between North and South Korea, one of the two highly sensitive spots of confrontation remaining from the cold war. (The other spot is Berlin, where agreements between the superpowers have kept the situation under better control in recent years than has the 1953 armistice agreement in Korea.)

The cynical may suggest U.S. presidential politics is playing a part in the U.S. response to the Panmunjom incident. Perhaps these politics are not completely absent from current considerations. But it should be recalled that then U.S. Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger said last year: "If North Korea precipitated a crisis in South Korea, the U.S. would take more vigorous action than we were inclined to take during much of the Vietnamese war. Action must be more vigorous than the outset."

The tacit (and shared) reluctance of the United States, the Soviet Union, and China to let any trouble in Korea escalate into superpower confrontation - which serves in the end to make major hostilities unlikely. (Nor does the U.S. want Japan poked in.)

Already at the beginning of this month, 24 communist and "third world" UN members asked for inscription on this year's General Assembly agenda of an item asking, among other things, the reunification of Korea be speeded up, the UN military command be dissolved, and all foreign troops be withdrawn from there.

On Aug. 20 the U.S. and 18 other countries countered with an item for the agenda calling for constructive dialogue and negotiation to bring about reunification.

President Kim's first aim is to remove from the U.S. military presence in South Korea the certificate of respectability it continues to enjoy from its official designation as a UN command (never possible in 1953 when the Soviet Union abstained from the Security Council and so was not present to veto the move). Once that is removed, the North Koreans hope it will be easier to get the Americans out.

Back in the late 1960s, there was much talk of President Kim's determination to see Korea reunified under him - even if by force. He was suggested - by his 80th birthday to 1972. Since he did not manage that, he has been pushing hard ever since to get the UN to help him in the same direction. His next major effort will be at the upcoming General Assembly in New York. And in preparation for this, his Prime Minister, Pak Sung Chul, was hard at work at the nonaligned summit in Colombo, Sri Lanka, wading the gathering. The incident at Panmunjom - coinciding with the Colombo meeting - was a useful backdrop for his lobbying.

This was the first nonaligned summit North Korea had attended since its admission to full membership of the group last year. And both President Kim and Premier Pak know full well the nonaligned constitute more than half the membership of today's UN, and are therefore worth courting.

At the end, the conference adopted a resolution blaming the U.S. for the increased tension in Korea. The North Koreans probably had hoped for a much stronger anti-U.S. declaration. The Monitor's staff correspondent in Moscow, David Willis, says it is thought there that President Kim stayed away from Colombo because he had discovered the conference was unlikely to give him all he wanted.

But the UN General Assembly is still to come. The reunification of the two Vietnams and their application for a single UN seat are an incentive to President Kim to achieve something for himself. And he may think he has working for him the widespread criticism (even within the U.S.) of his South Korean rival, President Park Chung Hee, for the latter's authoritarianism.

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Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

In the present rainless monsoon season one of the most dramatic events in Malaysia since independence in 1963 is unfolding in the capital of Kuala Lumpur.

It is the trial on corruption charges of Dato Idris, a man who only a year ago was chief minister of Malaysia's wealthiest state, Selangor, and head of the powerful and vocal youth section of Malaysia's ruling party, the United Malay National Organization (UMNO).

First charged in late 1976, Dato Harun has been stripped of his powers. He and two Malay associates are accused of misusing some \$2.6

million of one of Malaysia's most powerful former politicians being charged in court underlined the present Malaysian Government's determination to fight corruption. It indicated an emphasis on national development above ethnic privileges.

Dato Idris is a Malay, the rural ethnic majority that is striving to gain equal economic footing with the Chinese minority, which currently dominates the country's economy.

Although Malaysia is a multiracial society and these two communities, as well as a sizeable Indian population, live and work together, the ethnic mix has sometimes led to violent and bitter clashes. And ethnic tensions are never far from the surface.

Since 1970 Malaysia has followed a deliberate policy of opening up the economy to Malays. This has caused resentment and alienation. Both were accentuated when Mahathir Mohamad, well-known Malay nationalist, was appointed Deputy Prime Minister by Dato Hussein Onn.

But the firm policies of Prime Minister Dato Hussein Onn and his handling of various internal and external problems as well as Mr. Mahathir's own conciliatory approach have allayed many fears.

With the recent publication of Malaysia's third development plan (for 1976-80) emphasizing the goals of social justice and equality, not just the Malays - those ethnic tensions and the fears of the Chinese and Indian minorities have been diffused somewhat.

The unprecedented public trial of a major Malay politician on corruption charges depicts from the Malay tradition of compromise. It seems that Dato Hussein Onn is putting every one on notice that the country's primary goal is national development and that no ethnic discrimination will be allowed to halt that.

Thus Malaysians of all races are watching this trial with a certain awe. If Dato Harun and his associates are found guilty, as appears likely, the Malaysian Government will be seen as a true friend to its own people and foreign to

the

Chinese and foreigner.

One Chinese woman visiting Peking from Inner Mongolia apparently had not heard about the rules, because she snatched the wife of a Western journalist on the street. After the two women said good-bye, the journalist's wife looked back and saw and heard a police officer scolding the woman.

The citizens of Peking are reportedly strongly disengaged in intermittent beatings of foreigners, saying more than a friendly "Hello" with foreigners.

Chinese authorities told her there is no general regulation forbidding Chinese citizens to marry foreigners but, in this case, a special regulation applies. It is believed, although this could not be confirmed, that the Chinese said the young man could not marry a foreigner because his father is a member of the People's Liberation Army.

This is the first case foreigners in Peking could recall of a Chinese citizen and a foreigner

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By Dan

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Latin America

Guatemala tackles rebuilding — with a comic book

By Kenneth McCormick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Joyabaj, Guatemala

One of the most popular pieces of reading material in Guatemala these days is a 20-page comic book. Rural campesinos pull it from their colorful shirts and study the pictures over and over. Government bureaucrats leave it conspicuously on their desks.

The comic book is called, "How to Build a Safer House," and it reflects Guatemala's No. 1 priority.

Six months ago, a series of earthquakes shook this small Central American republic into a shattered jewel. The first hit during the early morning hours when most Guatemalans were sleeping — between unoccupied adobe walls with heavy tile roofs. When the dust settled several days later, 25,000 people had been killed and more than a million left homeless.

Today, "Guatemala is on its feet," as government posters everywhere say. Through the energy of the earthquake victims themselves, and with assistance from relief agencies working closely with the government, many of the homeless have a shelter again.

The earthquakes took their heaviest tolls in the rural highlands northwest of Guatemala City, a region densely populated with descendants of the Mayan Indians. It is poor in material wealth but rich in traditions, ancestral clothing patterns, and a social fabric predating the Spanish Conquest.

The question we faced in working here was how to help without destroying the culture," says Ronald Sawyer, Guatemalan field representative for Save the Children Federation, a private relief and community development agency.

Self-sufficiency maintained

"These people have a tremendous heritage of self-sufficiency," he continues. "The quakes lowered their self-confidence, and teams of outsiders coming in with all the answers could have eroded it altogether. They need help, but in a way that doesn't create paternalistic welfare ties to a modern world that they don't belong to."

Save the Children Federation (SCF) is one of half a dozen international agencies with large relief projects in the rural highlands.

Shortly after the earthquake, separate SCF organizations from Austria, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the United States, and the United Kingdom pooled their money and staff

to form the SCF Guatemala Alliance. Coordinating with the Guatemalan Government, the alliance is distributing housing materials and teaching building skills in the municipality of Joyabaj. It will expand its work throughout the badly damaged state of Quiché.

Through its project in Joyabaj, the SCF Alliance has become a proponent of a new style of disaster relief aimed at avoiding the formation of "paternalistic welfare isle."

Rather than building new homes for the people or giving away housing materials, SCF began selling materials to quake victims — at subsidized prices — so that they can rebuild their own homes.

"When a person pays for something, even at a subsidized price or partially with credit, he still retains his pride and respect for his own culture," says Johann Setzaes, the Norwegian coordinator of the SCF Alliance.

The concept, new in international relief work, was not readily accepted by other agencies. After much discussion, however, most groups, including the U.S. Government, adopted the sales process in preference to give-away programs, says Fred Schieck, deputy director of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) in Guatemala.

Aluminum replaces tile roofs

The housing material in highest demand is "jardina" — thin sheets of corrugated aluminum being used as an alternative to tile roofs.

Américo Ordóñez, head of SCF's local housing program, has countryside culture, although he was reared and educated in the capital city.

He moves between the traditional and modern societies easily, speaking with rural peasants one hour and visiting a city official the next.

Shortly after the quakes, Mr. Ordóñez was invited by a team of experts from the United Nations, who had developed an "earthquake-resistant" adobe end wood house that was used after the Peruvian and Nicaraguan disasters in recent years. Mr. Ordóñez, in turn, began teaching thousands of mountain people the safer designs through a cadre of local trainers, a few model homes, and the comic book "How to Build a Safer House."

"It's a fine line," he says. "We don't want to impose these ideas, but we know they're safer." He stresses principles such as cross-bracing and use of corner posts.

Guatemalan President Kjell Eugenio Laugard estimates it will take \$1 billion and 10 years to rebuild the country. Besides seeking international aid, he is imposing a special tax on affluent citizens to help finance the reconstruction.

Alternatives to tile roofing, imported lamina became the accepted substitute — at least temporarily.

The municipality of Joyabaj includes two towns and 52 villages, some of which are linked only by footpath. More than half of the area's 32,000 inhabitants left homeless by the quakes.

The town of Joyabaj itself was nearly flattened, except for several larger buildings.

Local teachers

SCF recruited local leaders to serve as teachers. Each community elected committees to take charge of the distribution of lumber in area.

Community committees list families in their area needing housing materials. On a designated day community committees end the SCF staff sell lamina for \$3 a sheet, less than half the original cost.

One by one, the campesinos come forward with hard-earned money to purchase the two sheets allocated to them. It is a big day, and neighbors crowd around to watch the transaction.

Most have only enough for a \$5 or \$10 down-payment on the \$30 purchase. A committee leader reads the requirement that the remainder must be paid by next year, and each buyer swears to do so in front of his family and friends. He leaves a thumbprint as a symbol of trust.

The campesinos of Joyabaj have a special incentive to repay the money they borrowed: It will become the property of newly established community treasuries to be used for future projects.

SCF intends to stay in the Joyabaj region for at least five years. With more than \$1.5 million from private donations, a half-million dollar grant from AID, and additional funds from the Guatemalan and Spanish Governments, the staff will turn the reconstruction effort into a long-range development project.

Great progress has been made, but many thousands of Guatemalans are not yet back on their feet. Squatter towns have sprung up around Guatemala City. As many as 20,000 people are living there in makeshift shanties formed from sticks, plastic, and cardboard. They have no electricity, no running water, and no sewage facilities.

Save the Children Federation (SCF) is one of half a dozen international agencies with large relief projects in the rural highlands.

Shortly after the earthquake, separate SCF organizations from Austria, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the United States, and the United Kingdom pooled their money and staff



Thousands of Guatemalans still live in makeshift houses

Mexico — in the shadow of a very big neighbor

By James Nelson Goodsell

Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City — Mexico long have complained that living behind the United States is like being an elephant as your next-door neighbor — it continually sticks its trunk inside your fence.

Mr. López Portillo also knows that 80 percent of investment in Mexico comes from the U.S., and that 75 percent of the country's foreign debt is owed to the U.S.

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From page 1

★ 'Mind that dripping tap'

therefore there is no consensus on what steps must be taken.

Furthermore, any steps that are taken to increase water supplies will cost money. At a time of great financial stringency, when local authorities are having to cut back program after program because of a lack of funds, the central government will have to give a clear lead as to what is or is not authorized.

The situation varies widely from area to area. In southwestern England, firefighters are exhausted after having had to battle repeated forest conflagrations brought about by the tinder-dry condition of vegetation.

In south Wales, where the shortage of water is most acute, householders are already restricted to seven hours of water a day. In some

households with working wives, there could be problems about getting water receptacles filled during the hours from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. that the water flows.

In his first statement after being appointed Coordinator of Water Supplies, Mr. Howell said the public had so far cut water consumption by 20 percent but that "this is still not enough."

A 50 percent cut is required.

"The flowers are going to have to wilt, the cars are going to have to remain dirty," Mr. Howell emphasized. "Water used for bathing is also going to have to be used for flushing toilets... That dripping tap that you have been meaning to fix for so long must be remedied within the next couple of days."

From page 1

★ Trigger-happy frontiersmen

President was his swift reaction in the Mayaguez affair of the Cambodian coast. He couldn't lose on this one.

But perhaps Kim Il Sung will get a consolation prize out of it. While he found the Americans swift and firm in their reaction, he will also now have ammunition for the case he

hopes to make in the United Nations that the Americans are "hostile" to him and should at the very least have the United Nations flag removed from over the American headquarters at Panmunjom.

The East Germans began to get trigger happy in advance of the 15th anniversary of the Berlin Wall. Aug. 13 was the anniversary day. A week before an East German border guard was killed and killed Benito Corgi, an Italian truck driver, who had forgotten his passport and was returning to the West German check point to pick it up. It happened that Mr. Corgi was a devout member of the Italian Communist Party which promptly and heatedly protested. The East Germans apologized.

Earlier, on July 24, a West German holidaymaker, Willy Bubbers, was shot and wounded along the East German border. After they had killed Mr. Corgi they returned Mr. Bubbers to West German authorities.

On Aug. 13 East German border police at the West Berlin checkpoint of Marienborn turned back 10 to 18 busses of West Germans who were going to West Berlin to demonstrate along the wall, against the wall.

The turning back of the buses seemed to be

a violation of the terms of the 1971 agreement between East and West Germany. The Christian Democratic immediately seized upon it as political ammunition against the Social Democrats who were in office when the agreement was negotiated and signed.

There will be West German elections in October. One angle of speculation in Germany is that the East Germans hope for a Christian Democratic (right-wing) victory which they would then use as an excuse to repudiate those features of the 1971 agreement, which they regard as unfavorable to them.

The "German question" has also been raised over the matter of elections to the prospective new Parliament of Western Europe. The West Germans want West Berliners to take part in the voting. The East Germans and Soviets, of course, object since they deny that West Berliners are West Germans with all the rights of West Germans.

It seems unlikely that trouble either along Korean or German frontiers foretells any major challenge to those frontiers. But these frontiers remain the dangerous, unpredictable, deeply envious of the North Vietnamese who did win their civil war. Is he to fall when his North Vietnamese peers succeeded? He is 65 years old and has been in office for 30 years. His lifelong ambition is probably to do as well for his cause as Ho Chi Minh did. Ho and Mao Tse-tung won their civil wars. Mr. Kim does not really have a chance. But does he know that?

The elder Dr. Vorster's leadership has not had the respect of many important white South Africans, who are deeply envious of the North Vietnamese who did win their civil war. Is he to fall when his North Vietnamese peers succeeded? He is 65 years old and has been in office for 30 years. His lifelong ambition is probably to do as well for his cause as Ho Chi Minh did. Ho and Mao Tse-tung won their civil wars. Mr. Kim does not really have a chance. But does he know that?

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From page 1

★ Christianity vs. racism

bringing together Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Dutch Reformed, and the 3,000 independent churches to counter apartheid.

The fact that the church now is going to movement within the thinking of Afrikans. And since the government is unlikely to move without church approval, there are indications apartheid may be gradually diluted.

Black ministers are being pushed by youths who are threatening to burn down the church if nothing is done to demand change from the government.

Other evidence of black leadership coming through churches is the virtually takeover by the black voice at last month's annual meeting of the South African Council of Churches (SACC).

Because of the killings in Soweto the blacks had a ready-made platform. But, even more important, the ministers went beyond the current situation. They also were discussing the form of the future government in South Africa, according to well-informed church sources. The debate was over what kind of socialism a black government should follow.

Of most immediate concern, however, to Prime Minister Vorster is his own Dutch Reformed Church, the religious arm of the ruling Afrikanders (the whites of Dutch descent).

When asked, almost all of the men they admired Dr. Beyers Naudé, the minister who in early 1960 denounced apartheid as un-Christian and was in turn denied by the church.

Despite these widely held opinions there is in the church an overwhelming urge not to rock the boat, as well as a singular lack of women's voices.

By contrast, the Christian Institute, which was founded by Dr. Naudé, is one of the very few places in South Africa where there is genuine contact between the races. There are Afrikanders on the board of the institute, and although the government has greatly circumscribed possible protest activities, it dares not completely abolish such an unquestionably Christian organization.

The church has made the white South African Dutch Reformed Church squirm in its theological seat. But the head of the white church, J. D. Vorster, older brother of the Prime Minister, shows no signs of modifying his hitherto hard-line stance.

The elder Dr. Vorster's leadership has

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was, according to a lay Afrikaner who has closely followed past church synods.

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Few British country gentlemen would be without at least one Harris Tweed suit or jacket. A particular type of tough woolen cloth, the tweed is made on the islands of the Outer Hebrides to the west of Scotland and is specially resilient to damp and windy British weather.

Its fame is not confined to the British Isles. For many years it has been an important export — and still is — although a recent slump in demand has cut production by half.

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From page 1

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, August 30, 1976

Harris Tweed: workers scorn 'progress'

By Edward Harrison
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

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Scots weaver sticks to his father's — and his grandfather's — ways

Tweed Association and the government-backed Highlands and Islands Development Board. But every weaver realized that he was being asked to make a complete change in his life and an irreversible break with tradition.

After months of discussion the matter was put to a vote. The authorities were sure that protected by the secret ballot, the weavers would come to their senses, forget sentiment and move into the twentieth century. They were wrong. Only 55 weavers voted for modernization and 497 voted against.

Their refusal to be cajoled into conformity has been applauded by many on the mainland. The British have always had sympathy for the underdog and the "small is beautiful" philosophy has many followers. Yet in harsh financial terms, in the short run at least, the decision taken by the island weavers is seen as a refusal to cut their cloth to fit the demand.

Very much the brainchild of the MacMillan government, Neddy has nevertheless served subsequent governments, and Britain, well. In 1962 Harold MacMillan wrote of its achievements: "... not only has it been a source of much valuable discussion and action at the top level, but it has given birth to a large number of so-called Little Neddes which industry by industry have contributed much to the greater improvement of labor relations as well as productivity."

It is in these Little Neddes where the hard work for "Industrial strategy: the first step" was done. Key sectors of the economy were represented by 39 committees including industries that ran the gamut from food and drink to machine tools, to electronic computers, to hastings and knitwear.

The committees were not to come up with some glamorous five-year plan for growth for their particular industry but simply to state problems and recommend solutions. Problems in the same four areas constantly recur in all the industries covered:

1. "Bottlenecks" — that apt word for the grinding halt that occurs when a company can't get hold of the parts it needs to meet its schedule.

2. Capacity — basically the amount of goods a company can produce. But this is where the dog chases its tail. Capacity can't increase without investment. But the government has taken in taxes what companies should have spent in increasing capacity. And without growing capacity companies can't pay their taxes... etc.

3. A need for better use of manpower and improved job training schemes.

4. The need to be more competitive, and to increase exports while at the same time making the British prefer to "buy British" rather than German or Japanese.

That the government takes the reports seriously shows in the remark (stating for a socialist government) made by Prime Minister James Callaghan and Eric Varley (Secretary of State for Industry) in a joint memorandum:

"More generally the Government is committed to promoting a profitable and vigorous private sector aspect of our mixed economy, and to giving greater priority to industry over consumption or even our social objectives."

This Labour government means business — and healthy private business at that.

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financial

Labour encourages private business

By Margaret Thorne
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
British industry should take heart. Work on the recent report of the National Economic Development Office has shown what cooperation can do.

Unions, management and government were drawn out of their back-room grumbling places to thrash out their grievances face to face. Then they had to state, in a few words as possible, what problems cause industry the greatest concern, and what can be done to put things right.

It is this new spirit of tripartite co-operation and the way in which specific problems have been isolated which make "Industrial strategy: the first step" such an important document. After all, the first step in solving a problem is defining it. This step has at last been taken.

It is fair to say that this kind of report could only come from the National Economic Development Office — or "Neddy" as it is rather complicated mixture of National Economic Development Council (the 25-man council chaired by the Prime Minister), the National Economic Development Office (the 25 strong permanent staff) and the Economic Development Councils (or Little Neddes) have come to be called.

Neddy's purpose since its first meeting in 1962 has been to examine the economic performance of the country, to isolate the obstacles to growth and find means of removing them; and, ultimately, to encourage sound economic growth.

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The committees

If you've seen *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, you'll know that it's been a man's lonely performance that's been struggling as much as the character he plays.

It is a demanding role that requires a man to be the heart of the picture, whose other characters are more interesting.

Miss Truman's surprise, however, turned out to be a success. She is reprising her role in *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, which has been a great success. She is reprising her role in *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, which has been a great success.

"I never dreamt that I would be able to do this," says Truman. "I was so surprised when I saw the film, I thought, 'This is what I wanted to do!'"

A couple of

days ago, Truman confided in her agent, "I never dreamt that I would be able to do this," says Truman. "I was so surprised when I saw the film, I thought, 'This is what I wanted to do!'"

Since then, Truman has been speaking to the press about her supporting actress, "Her

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Energy saving: what Sweden can teach U.S. — and the world

By Lee Schipper
Special to
The Christian Science MonitorIf you've seen
"The Godfather,"
you'll know
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arts

At last

Why is this hamburger a work of art?

If you've seen it, "The old double-decker bus man's folly" I grandma strung as much brave who helps her. It is a delectable by the mission with comes one of picture whose meaning.

Miss Truman surprise, how achieved star-tress has be roles. She is performers' film, their p ends the ha warding car.

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Courtesy of The Art Gallery of Ontario

'Giant Hamburger' 1962: Cenava sculpture by Claes Oldenburg

Humor is his most effective weapon in his conspiracy against materialism. Objects tend to be thrown into proper perspective. Oldenburg also bases all his creations on a few simple geometrical shapes which implies an underlying unity and certainty rather than fragmentation and chaos. Hamburgers, telephone dials, and tire rhyme visually in his poetry. Throughout his total work, the circular form, (or what may be seen as symbolic of feminine attributes,) balance with the masculine angular form, implying balance. Oldenburg strives to return society not only to order and balance, but to childlike delight and joy, innocence, gentleness, and fantasy.

Oldenburg cautions himself against the danger of presenting only "parables" of merely preaching; he realizes his pieces must be valid as art. And an artist he truly is, in one of the strictest and most contemporary definitions of the word; one who deals with conditions unique to art. If sculpture is essentially volume in space and the sculptor the creator of this condition there can be no doubt that Oldenburg fulfills such requirements. The hamburger topped with pickles is four repeated cylinders, a simple image that must be perceived as a whole, a volume.

But behind this lighter side is an Oldenburg with the complete seriousness of a wise man. Years ago, when formalism and uncommitted attitudes dominated, Oldenburg forthrightly wrote, "... in a moral vacuum, it is the artist who provides the moral example." The concern for salvation, frequently associated with Christian concepts, runs through his notebooks. To him, "elevation" of "seashells" above "bourgeois values" is also "a simplicity or return to truth" and "first principles."

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fashion

What's on — in London

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Color is the news on this side of the Atlantic, with British fall ready-to-wear as many-hued and as patterned as anything Paris advance showings offered.

The exuberant fantasies of Bill Gibb, whose Byzantium collection was the hit of London, rivaled the Ballets Russes-inspired clothes that brought down the house at Yves Saint Laurent in Paris. Neo-Oriental splendor may be the answer when times are grim. The pound is wavering in bumb-coosin' Brits and security men searched handbags and parcels routinely at the entrances of recent English fashion exhibitions.

So, exotic may be a means of escape. In addition to Gibb's Byzantine flights of fancy, the London showings hold other intimations that your dress can help you get away from it all.

Janice Walwright takes Navajo motifs and embroiders them in gleaming silk floss on black chiffon evening dresses. For Zandra Rhodes, the Western American cactus and the painted desert of the Southwest become decorative themes on sand-colored suedes or silks. Judy Smith, knitwear designer for Howie, the firm that also owns one of London's most advanced guard boutiques, embroiders Aztec or Inca type figures on brilliantly colored and patterned seaters, bats, gloves, and so forth. These are all parts of the cultural mix that is brewing for next fall and winter.

Roland Klein, a Frenchman who trained at Patou and Dior and was Karl Lagerfeld's assistant at Chloé, is making multistriped thin wool coats, based on the North Africa Berber robe.

Ulla Heachote, who came to England from Germany as an au pair girl, then graduated to designing vividly bordered wool dresses and cardigans, feels she has been ahead of today's folkloric trend. "The details and the stripes have changed," she told me. "But I've been doing bright geometric knits all along."

"They think we're still in the Mary Quant mini, or even the Norman Hartnell Establishment stage," a business partner of Roland Klein complained at one of the four exhibitions that went on concurrently in Britain. The date image London fashion bears is due in part to the fact that there is no unified promotional effort.

Factionalism impairs cooperative ventures. In addition to the four separate showings — three in London and one up in Birmingham — there were single presentations by designers such as Gibb, Rhodes, Jean Muir, Gina Fratini, and Yuki, a fresh Japanese talent, all of them preferring to go it alone.

The two main groups exhibited in hotels that are cheek-by-jowl on Park Lane near Hyde Park Corner: the London Designer Collections of the Int-on-the-Park, and the London Collections at the Inter-Continental.

Still, buyers were plentiful, drawn by the high fashion quotient plus attractive prices. Klein, whose forte is maitre jersey tunic dressing and unusual herringbone-pleated chiffon evening things, retails for \$200 to \$250 — much less than Paris prices for comparable high style. Ulla Heachote's border-patterned wool knit-dresses are priced at wholesale to sell in the stores overseas for \$60 to \$75.



Bill Gibb's Byzantium look: 'exotica may be a means of escape'

Will the chairman of the board be seated behind a sewing machine?

By Wanda Henderson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood

Edith Head, most prolific collector of Oscar statuettes (33 nominations), is convinced she has the answer to total liberation for average women, now securing everyone to know how to sew.

The idea has not surfaced just since Miss Head of Universal Studios was headed her latest script — to design a triple feature, *Resort* and *Holiday* styles, for *Vogue* Patterns. She was on a sew-it-yourself mission when she was teaching Spanish at La Jolla, California girls school and continued her practical philosophy about clothes when she packed up her sketch pad and collection of antique miniature sewing machines and launched the Edith Head Look at MGM back in 1940.

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"Imagine the freedom — a man able to sew on his own buttons, youngsters mending their jeans. As for the hemline evolution, I think of the time and money we would save. The most important reason, however, is the freedom for self-expression and individuality," contends Miss Head, who has catapulted her costume designs, the stars who wear them, and herself into the film world's most dazzling glamour heights.

"Glamour" repeats the expert who perpetuated the word: "Glamour is a fashion dimension people don't understand. It simply means looking extra especially lovely and is for after-dark only. If you are shopping in the supermarket

and someone tells you how glamorous you look, it probably means you are wearing too much makeup, too ornate a hairstyle, too low a neckline. Strive for being well groomed in the daytime."

This outspoken First Lady of Glamour has never deviated from her own authentically traditional style: a wide-brimmed straw hat, straight-across bangs, easy-stride skirt, soft shirt, harem gold chain strung with antique mercantile price tags.

"Dog for the sew-it-yourself enthusiast: The most difficult thing is analyzing oneself objectively, being able to pick the right pattern for the right fabric for one's particularly figure," Miss Head says.

"No one is ever 'overweight'. Just temporarily over-weight," she quipped. Her smile is tongue-in-cheek, the advice, can't be.

"The pant silhouette will not be tailored pantized but will have a festive, holiday feeling. Color will be high, fairie, supple jersey, easy-to-handle, Neat."

"The designs sketched here by Miss Head are also being made in original Edith Head designed *Neat* jersey prints."

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Miss Head: 'everyone should sew'

education

English kids read Solzhenitsyn

By Ann Kenrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor



By a staff photographer
Summertime reading: serious books come high on the list

by Rodie Sudbery are enjoyed by this age group.

The most popular animal stories are the Poney books by Josephine Pullen Thompson and the James Herriot books. Mr. Herriot gives a vivid description of a country veterinarian's life in the Yorkshire Dales. He writes movingly and humorously of his deep involvement with his animal patients and their owners. "Tarkie the Otter" by Henry Williamson and "Ring of Bright Water" by Gavin Maxwell are still firm favorites.

I talked to Mimi Oke who is nearly 17. She is going to read James Joyce's "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" and "Ulysses" by Aldous Huxley. "I have already read his 'Brave New World,'" she said. "I am interested in books of a philosophical nature."

Jovan Nicholson who is nearly 17 has already read one book this summer, "Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy" by John Le Carre.

Had he read any other books by Solzhenitsyn? "Yes, I enjoyed 'One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich.' What else would he read soon? J. R. 'Tolkien's 'Lord of the Rings' - that should take up the rest of my time!"

Raphael Nicholson (Jovan's Cousin) aged 16 had been given two books to read for her school: "The Rivals" by Sheridan and "Great Expectations" by Dickens. Did she like Dickens' books? "No, he is too dark and gloomy for me," was her prompt reply.

The stories that show how other people live are the most "interesting," wrote Sharon Payne. "I enjoyed reading 'Pygmalion' by Bernard Shaw."

Sherlock Holmes, Agatha Christie, and Daphne du Maurier are still popular thriller writers with English children. American books which show the contemporary life of teenagers - "Run, Baby, Run," by Nicky Cruz and Jamie Buckingham, "My Darling, My Hamburger" by Paul Zindel, and "Waris and All."

"Who is the most popular contemporary author in the older age group, 16-17 years?" I asked him.

"Undoubtedly Alexander Solzhenitsyn. He has really caught their imagination."

Had he given his top class any holiday reading? "Yes, Jane Austen's 'Peregrine' and Chaucer's 'Nuns Priests' Tale.' Both books are on their syllabus for exams next year."

A random sample of favorite books read by a class of 15-year-olds in his school fell into four categories. Romance and animal stories (mostly the girls read these), adventure and travel, science fiction, and mystery books.

The popular books are: "Animal Farm" and "1984" by George Orwell, "The Godfather" by Mario Puzo, "The Exorcist" by William P. Blatty, "Airport" by Arthur Hailey, "The Day of the Jackal" by F. Forsyth, "The War of the Worlds" and other books by H. G. Wells, and, of course, Peter Benchley's "Jaws" for thrills.

"Alistair MacLean's books make exciting reading," wrote 15-year-old Andrew McKinnon. "He has a rapid story line and exciting plot." He also enjoyed "Guns of Navarone" because, as he says, it was a gripping story; and "Cider with Rosie" by Laurie Lee because it was thoughtful and shows a completely different life-style from his own.

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French/German

La décision-clef de l'Afrique du Sud

par Joseph C. Harsch

Ric en Afrique australe n'est susceptible d'être tout à fait identique après le discours prononcé à Durban le 13 août par le ministre des affaires étrangères d'Afrique du Sud, Hilgard Müller.

Il n'était qu'un discours, mais il a rendu officielle l'acceptation par le gouvernement de l'Afrique du Sud du point de vue de Washington et de Londres au sujet de ce qui se passe en Afrique australe.

Si l'on suppose que l'agitation est causée par le communisme, alors la réponse est de résister au communisme dans toutes ses activités dans un effort déterminé de soutenir les conditions existantes politiques, sociales et économiques en Afrique australe. L'effet d'une telle politique sera de tenter de soutenir la domination politique blanche en Rhodésie et en Namibie ainsi qu'en Afrique du Sud.

Si l'on suppose le contraire, que l'agitation noire est réelle et naturelle, qu'elle est la vraie expression d'une marée montante de nationalisme noir, dans ce cas-là la réponse est entièrement différente. Alors la solution est d'entamer des négociations aussi vite que possible avec le nationalisme noir afin de refuser à Moscou une occasion de se faire passer pour le champion de la majorité des noirs contre la minorité des blancs.

La politique de Londres et de

Südafrikas ausschlaggebende Entscheidung

Von Joseph C. Harsch

Nach der Ansprache, die der Außenminister Südafrikas, Hilgard Müller, am 13. August in Durban gehalten hat, wird wohl nichts mehr im südlichen Afrika ganz so sein wie zuvor.

Es war nur eine Ansprache. Doch die Regierung von Südafrika gab damit offiziell bekannt, daß sie in dem, was im südlichen Afrika vor sich geht, den Standpunkt Washingtons und Londons vertritt.

Es bestehen zwei gänzlich verschiedene Ansichten über die Unruhen unter der schwarzen Bevölkerung, die in Rhodésie, Namibia (dem ehemaligen Südwestafrika) und Südafrika selbst zunehmen. Von den Verteidigern des Status quo in diesen Ländern wird im allgemeinen der Standpunkt vertreten, daß diese Unruhen auf einer sowjetischen Untergrundarbeit zurückzuführen seien. Sie vermuten und behaupten, daß es diese Unruhen nicht gäbe, wenn die Kommunisten nicht tätig wären.

Andere wiederum vertreten die Ansicht, die Washington und London ihrer Politik bezüglich des südlichen Afrikas zugrunde legen, daß es echte Unruhen seien, die von Einheimischen angefacht, natürlich, und wirklich seien und die in jedem Land und in jeder Lage im ganzen südlichen Afrika unter den politischen Fragen schnell an erste Stelle rückten. Dieser Ansicht gemäß kommt es zuerst zu den Unruhen. Sie sind etwas, was der Kommunismus ausnutzen

kann, doch sie sind nicht etwas, was man sich dadurch hinwegwünschen kann, daß man behauptet, sie seien kommunistisch.

Die Politik kann auf beide dieser gegensätzlichen Betrachtungswelten der Ereignisse im schwarzen Afrika begründet werden.

Wenn man annimmt, daß die Unruhen durch die Kommunisten angefacht werden, dann besteht die Lösung darin, dem Kommunismus in allen seinen Erscheinungsformen Widerstand entgegenzusetzen, in einem entschlossenen Bemühen, die bestehenden politischen, sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Zustände im südlichen Afrika aufrechtzuhalten. Verfolgte man diese politische Linie, dann würde man sich bemühen, die politische Vorherrschaft der Weissen in Rhodésie, Namibia und Südafrika zu erhalten.

Wenn man das Gegenteil annimmt, nämlich daß diese Unruhen wirklich und natürlich und ein wahrer Ausdruck einer ansteigenden Flut des schwarzen Nationalismus seien, sieht die Lösung ganz anders aus. Sie besteht dann darin, so schnell wie möglich zu einem Einvernehmen mit dem schwarzen Nationalismus zu gelangen, um Moskau dadurch die Gelegenheit zu nehmen, auch zum Verfechter des schwarzen Mehrheits gegen die weiße Minderheit zu haben.

Es wäre für Südafrika und die freie Welt verheerend, wenn man es zu einer Situation kommen ließe, die den Russen einen guten Grund geben würde, an-

Washington und London, die auf eine Regierung durch die schwarze Mehrheit

South Africa's key decision

By Joseph C. Harsch

to this view black unrest comes first. It is something which communism can exploit, but not something which can be wished away by asserting that it is communal.

Policy can be based on either of these opposite views of events in black Africa.

If one assumes that the unrest is caused by communism, then the answer is to resist communism, then the answer is to resist communism in all its manifestations, to exert maximum effort to sustain the existing political, social, and economic conditions throughout Africa. The effect of such a policy would be to attempt to sustain the existing conditions in South Africa, in Namibia, (South-West Africa), and in South Africa itself. One version which is usually presented by defenders of the status quo is that the communists hold that black unrest begins with Soviet communistic activity. If that is so, then the answer is to resist that, if there were no communist activity there would be no black unrest.

The alternate view which is the basis of Washington and London policy, is that the communists are trying to create as much as possible with their machinations in order to deny to Moscow an opportunity to pose as the champion of the majority of blacks against the minority of whites.

The London-Washington policy of pushing for black majority rule in Rhodesia with two

cation to intervene elsewhere on the pretense that they were acting as champions of black Africa."

There is only one way to deprive the Russians and the Cubans of the opportunity to pose as champions of black Africa. That is for whites living in southern Africa to come to terms promptly with black nationalism. If they do that, any future delay will merely clarify the situation for Moscow to move in, to support the blacks and put them in driving out the existing whites. There would be little compensation for that.

South Africa's role in all this has been until now uncertain. But that uncertainty ended with the following two paragraphs in Dr. Müller's Aug. 13 speech:

"I want to say unambiguously that I am concerned about the escalation of violence in Rhodesia, for the direction in which the terrorist struggle is developing is precisely what the Russians and the Cubans are aiming for, namely, to pit the majority of blacks against the minority of whites."

The London-Washington policy of pushing for black majority rule in Rhodesia with two

Washington qui est de favoriser l'accès au gouvernement de la majorité noire en Rhodésie avant deux ans est basée sur ce second point de vue. Elle soutient que le temps travaille rapidement contre la majorité blanche, particulièrement en Rhodésie où le disproportion entre races est de 20 noirs contre un blanc. Elle suppose que les blancs ont encore une chance de négocier une position tolérable pour eux-mêmes dans l'avenir de la Rhodésie s'ils agissent rapidement maintenant, mais que tout autre délai supplémentaire ne fera qu'ouvrir le chemin pour que Moscou s'établisse dans le pays, soutienne les noirs et s'unisse à eux pour en chasser les résidents blancs. Il y aurait peu de compensations pour les blancs dans une telle éventualité.

Il existe deux versions totalement différentes quant à l'agitation des noirs qui va en augmentant en Rhodésie, en Namibie (Sud-Ouest Africain), et en Afrique du Sud elle-même. L'une des versions qui est ordinairement celle avancée par les défenseurs du *status quo* dans ce pays, soutient que l'agitation noire commence par l'activité subversive des Soviétiques. Elle suppose et affirme, que s'il n'avait pas d'activité communiste là-bas, il n'y aurait pas d'agitation noire.

L'autre point de vue à la base de la politique de Washington et de Londres envers l'Afrique australe, soutient qu'il y a une authentique agitation noire qui est indigène, qui est naturelle, qui est réelle, et qui devient rapidement le premier fait politique dans tous les pays et toutes les conditions de l'Afrique australe toute entière. Selon ce point

de vue, l'agitation noire vient en premier lieu. C'est quelque chose que le communisme peut exploiter, mais non quelque chose que l'on pourrait espérer voir disparaître en affirmant que c'est communiste.

La ligne de conduite à adopter peut être basée sur l'un ou l'autre de ces points de vues opposés des événements d'Afrique noire.

Si l'on suppose que l'agitation est causée par le communisme, alors la réponse est de résister au communisme dans toutes ses activités dans un effort déterminé de soutenir les conditions existantes politiques, sociales et économiques en Afrique australe. L'effet d'une telle politique sera de tenter de soutenir la domination politique blanche en Rhodésie et en Namibie ainsi qu'en Afrique du Sud.

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Le rôle de l'Afrique du Sud dans tout cela a été, jusqu'à présent, incertain. Mais il y a quelque chose qui ne va pas

puisse se produire."

Il n'y a qu'un moyen de priver les Russes et les Cubains de l'occasion d'agir en tant que champions de l'Afrique noire. C'est que les blancs vivant en Afrique australe viennent à négocier rapidement avec le nationalisme noir. S'ils le font avec succès, les Russes n'auront aucune excuse pour intervenir. L'affaire est le plus urgent en Rhodésie où le combat a siégé (des deux côtés) le niveau d'attaques de troupes armées à travers les frontières.

Il deviendra urgent plus tard en Namibie où la population est clairement environ un million eu tout dans une superficie égale à deux fois la Suède et où la disproportion est de dix noirs contre un blanc. Le problème est totalement différent en Afrique du Sud où près de quatre millions de blancs sont devenus une population blanche africaine indigène. Ce ne sont pas des émigrants ou des "colons". Ils sont aussi natifs de l'Afrique du Sud que les blancs en Amérique du Nord. Leurs ancêtres ont émigré environ au même moment. Ils auront un problème d'ajustement différent avec la forte minorité de noirs qui vivent à proximité d'eux.

Il serait désastreux pour l'Afrique du Sud et pour le monde libre qu'il soit permis qu'une situation donnant aux

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur la page The Home Forum

[Une traduction française de cet article sera publiée dans un prochain numéro]

A qui la faute ?

Une meilleure question pourrait alors être la suivante : Qu'y a-t-il dans cette situation à l'instant même qui demande une meilleure compréhension ou une meilleure illustration de la nature de Dieu dans ma vie ? Quels sont les traits de caractère ou quelle est peut-être la façon d'agir qui sont en train de contrôler cette nature ? L'intérêt primordial ici n'est pas de jeter le blâme sur quelqu'un, mais de s'éveiller soi-même à la question elle-même un au sujet de l'expectative qu'une décision satisfaisante en résultera.

Christ Jésus fit ressortir ce point à ses disciples quand ils lui demandèrent, concernant un jeune homme aveugle, qui était fautif — le jeune homme lui-même ou ses parents. Il ne fit pas de clivage entre l'un ou l'autre. Il dit : « C'est pas pas que lui ou ses parents aient péché ; mais c'est afin que les œuvres de Dieu soient manifestées en lui. » Il devrait être évident qu'il ne disait pas que le jeune homme était aveugle afin de donner une excuse à un manque de compréhension quant à l'œuvre de Dieu de le guérir. L'épargnant, comme la Science Chrétienne le fait ressortir, ce qui est nécessaire, ce n'est pas de blâmer l'une ou l'autre personne, mais d'utiliser l'occasion qui se présente pour indiquer ou

« observer celui qui est intègre, et regarder celui qui est l'irrégulier. »

Mary Baker Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne, fait cette déclaration frappante : « Il n'est pas plus chrétien que de prétendre de voir la maladie que de la ressentir. » Observer l'homme intégré que Dieu a créé, regarder la dureté de l'humaine ilman sa vérité identité spirituelle, améliorera considérablement notre jugement de toute situation. En même temps nous apprenons davantage au sujet de la réalité de l'être spirituel. Quo ce soit la maladie qui nous préoccupe ou la discordance dans la relation humaine, le mal en soi est toujours le même : corriger en nous-mêmes tout ce qui déforme notre concept de la nature de l'homme en tant qu'exprèsion spirituelle de Dieu.

J'ai demandé une fois à un ami — un étudiant de la Science Chrétienne de longue date — ce qu'il faisait quand, sans aucune faute de sa part, il avait des difficultés avec l'autre personne. La question le rendait perplexe sur le moment. Puis il dit qu'il ne pouvait pas trouver une réponse immédiate parce qu'il essayait de se

rappeler une telle occasion. Et il n'en trouvait pas ! Il avait depuis longtemps apporté que le mal dans son existence était inéparabillement le son propre besoin de mieux comprendre la nature de Dieu et de l'homme en tant que Sa ressemblance.

Il est toujours possible que du point de vue juridique un blâme puisse être jeté sur une personne ou une autre, mais la question demeure toujours celle-ci : notre préoccupation doit être uniquement « que les œuvres de Dieu soient manifestées » — que nous nous servions de cette occasion pour améliorer notre compréhension de la nature de Dieu et de Son reflet, l'homme.

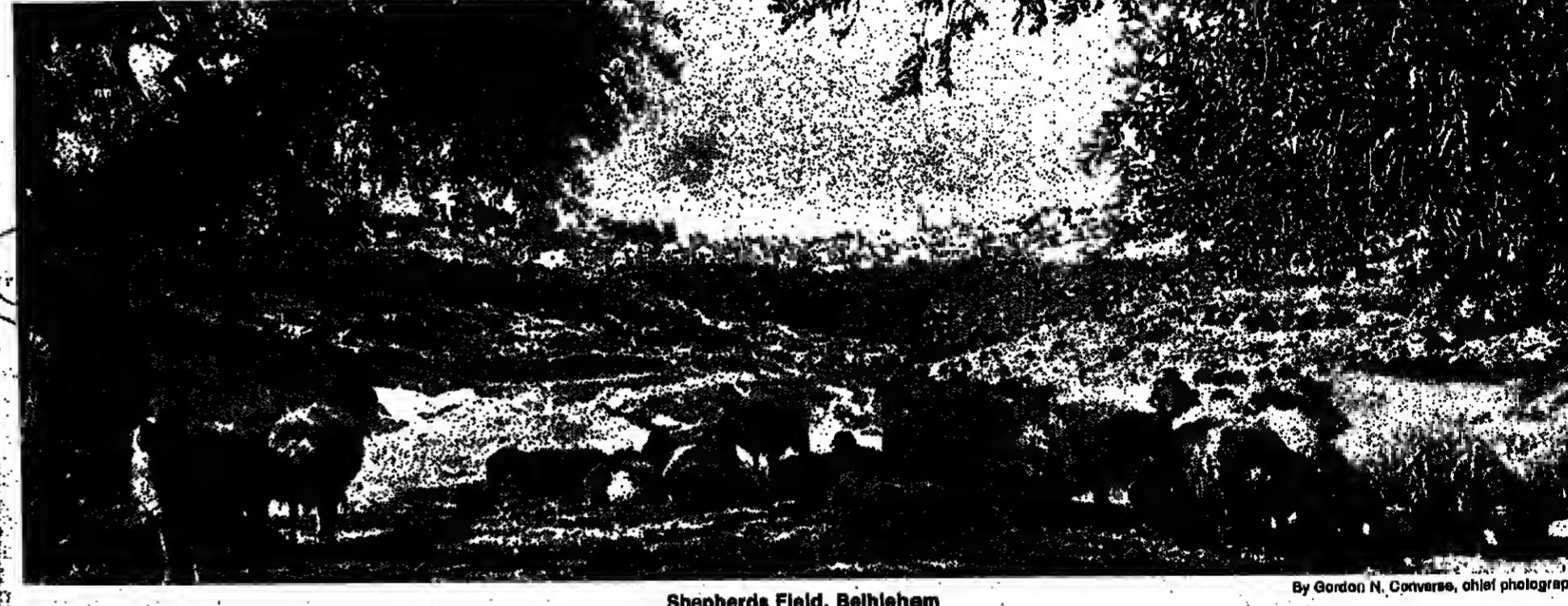
« Jean 8:3 ; l'Assomption 37:37 ; Science et Santé avec le Ciel des Ecclésies » de Mary Baker Eddy, éditée avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, 125 Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrivez à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

*Christian Science prononce "christian science"

La traduction française du livre "Étude de la Science Chrétienne : Science et Santé avec le Ciel des Ecclésies" de Mary Baker Eddy, éditée avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, 125 Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115

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Shepherd's Field, Bethlehem

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des sei der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels

[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich]

Wer hat die Schuld?

Hatte ich die Schuld oder er? Wann es eine atheistische Frage ist, zeigt sie zumindest eine erste Reaktion von Demut. Manchmal sind wir versucht, sofort zu glauben, daß der andere schuld ist, obgleich wir uns nicht darüber klar sind, was die Schuld ist. Manchmal ist es schwierig, die Schuld zu bestimmen, und manchmal ist es schwierig, die Schuld zu akzeptieren.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft basiert auf der grundlegenden Lehre des ersten Kapitels des ersten Buches Moses, daß der Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist, d.h. daß er das Wesen Gottes widergespiegelt. Zwischenmenschliche Schwierigkeiten (oder Fehler), die zu Schwierigkeiten (oder Fehler) in der geistigen Welt führen, müssen als Fehler der Menschheit gesehen werden. Gleichzeitig müssen wir mehr über die Wirklichkeit, das Wesen Gottes, und über die geistige Welt lernen.

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Wissen und verstand war von seinem eigenen Bedürfnis, das Wesen Gottes und des Menschen, der sein Ebenbild ist, besser zu verstehen.

Den Büchstaben des Gesetzes nach ist es immer möglich, dem einen oder anderen zu Recht die Schuld zu geben, aber trotzdem dürfen wir nicht vergessen, daß es unsere einzige Sorge sein sollte, die Werke Gottes offenbar werden zu lassen. Werke Gottes offenbar werden zu lassen ist die Gelegenheit dazu zu benutzen, unser Verständnis vom Wesen Gottes und Seiner Widerspiegelung, des Menschen, zu vertiefen.

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Monday, August 30, 1976

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This is called a conversation?

These two men, droll inventions of Ben Shahn's imagination, are engaged in the inexhaustible activity of not listening to each other. It's called a conversation. Even though they have discarded their obvious social masks ("How's the weather ... your family ... your dog, Ralph?") they are just not listening to each other. Each man is an argument, Q.E.D. on two legs, intent on settling the world right if only someone would listen.

"Conversations," a painting Shahn completed in 1958, is no less scaring in its social message than his earlier works depicting the poor, the unemployed, the destitute. In his later works, though, Shahn traded the telescope of his intellect and insight for a microscope. Each work reveals the same urgency and compassion for tackling the array of human misery, but, later, the focus is placed primarily on individual rather than mass behavior. Politics, Shahn observes, begins within.

At first glance, "Conversations" appears to be a satiric comment which observes how easily men present to the outside world his persona rather than his real self. What he is and what he appears to be are often wholly different realities.

Shahn holds a fascination, partly humorous, partly wistful, with man's many social masks. If his subjects aren't literally wearing a mask, then masks are implied by the secretive or bizarre way others in the canvas react to the subject. Even the viewer, who brings a panoply of personal biases to the canvas, wears the mask of his own aesthetic prejudices. Yet Shahn demonstrates a gentle humor, a musing rather than a mockery, toward his masked marauders. He prods gently at the face behind for it is none other than our own.

"Conversations," though, is not merely a benign, parody of personages as much as it is a remarkably cogent statement about language and its power to deceive. Words, Shahn implies, are as colorful and as plentiful as the masks which each figure dons with equal abandon. Here, language has become a labyrinth through which the listener must journey in hopes of eventually reaching the center of the speaker's ideas. But, like the masks, language becomes a series of codicil. And, like it or not, the codes keep changing.

Shahn is aware of the language beneath language. A glance, we know, can cry; a pause can thunder. What is not being said here is obviously far more revealing than what is. As with music, the spaces between the notes are as important as the notes themselves. Silence, the space between words, is a language unto itself. Not only does it imply a desire as well as an ability to listen, but silence underlies a courage and trust with another person which renders words unparlous. Out of fear (fear of being laughed at, misunderstood, contradicted) we surround ourselves with words as a terrified child surrounds himself with a blanket. Words protect. They also make a distance.

The only language spoken in this painting is body language. Shahn has placed his figures side-to-side, not unlike the non sequiturs which we know are tumbling along in this conversation. The figures, though, coalesce into one form — a paper cutout of sorts — whose full visual effect is that of a strange, winged insect. What one head of this creature hears, we know the other doesn't. This insect, *"Homo non collegens"* is doomed to extinction out of its own horizon. (Ode to the Horse, 1958)

Shahn has successfully carried off this social commentary by fully utilizing his irrepressible sense of hu



Courtesy of The Whitney Museum of American Art, New York

more, and, ultimately, compassion. As deit and as unfaltering as the insect, the two men communicate more than the speaker's character's — and the viewer's — can ever hope. — Alexandra Johnson

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Alexandra Johnson

Distance

I want to
believe
That
Where I am
And where
You are
Is not
The distance
Between us
— Robert Paul Dunn

I rise by dawn to see the sun
at full height, a golden spear,
and down, the mountain day. On passerby
erected a wooden fence for me
to sit with him. In all the length I strain
road the other traveler goes?
glint in his eye? a moment's bark
lived close in my sweating pocket
of sun, a talisman coin.

And I
take
with me a wondering. Am I taken
a flick, horningcums, down that lunar
road the other traveler goes?
glint in his eye? a moment's bark
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If you've seen one, "The Dutch" doubtless has more. The man's feisty grandmother's strong as much braver who helps her.

It is a drama set by the mission which comes one of picture whose meaning.

Miss Truman surprise, how achieved star success has her raves. She is performers vision, their pride the has wording can.

"I never Truman between his leagues who restaurant, the sense of do availed business a star..."

A couple edges close. She played eddy called Yost, while at the Cas went who know who tributed to its where Cannes Truman's

Since I speaking of about her supporting actress, older person be a all such as opportu-

"It g confound limited my them, couldn't that all

It g confound the Osts, wind "You one in a one; I he mal a

ma

OPINION AND...

Charles W. Yost

Technology's next stop: Utopia, doomsday, or quiet progress

Those who are paid or who volunteer to look into the future usually come out with one or another of three scenarios. Since World War II, the most popular one has been the doomsday scenario.

When he proposed to the United Nations in 1946 a plan for internationalizing nuclear weapons, Bernard Baruch said, "We are here to choose between the quick and the dead." In subsequent years many academics, including Henry Kissinger and Herman Kahn, wrote books epitomized by the latter's "Thinking About the Unthinkable" describing how nuclear weapons, despite their appalling destructiveness, might nevertheless be used.

Time passed, and these weapons were not used even in Vietnam. The younger generation could but dimly perceive the reality of horrors they had never witnessed. Recently, however, with the proliferation of nuclear energy and the impending proliferation of technology which might make nuclear weapons very widely available, with the emergence too of networks of terrorists who might be able to seize such weapons, this scenario is being revisited.

Another which was popular a few years ago was set forth in the study "Limits to Growth," which postulated that man-made pollution,

coupled with the population explosion, was placing intolerable burdens on the environment. It assumed that many of these ominous burdens would continue on their present course, and from their extrapolation predicted another kind of doomsday.

The opposite scenario claims that we are moving toward a utopia in which the miracle of the machine will have provided for most of man's material wants and relieved him from more than occasional labor. The 19th century particularly had a naive belief in the inevitability of progress.

This scenario lost its credibility with two world wars, the Bolshevik Revolution, the appalling atrocities of the Nazis, and the realization, hardly a new one, that the possession of great wealth does not cure men of their inclination to sin. Aldous Huxley in "Brave New World" and George Orwell in "1984" showed how technology could be used as the master instead of the servant of mankind.

However, with the extraordinary triumphs of physics and biology in the last 40 years, with the achievements of computerization, miniaturization, and the great revolution, optimism revived. It became fashionable to derive limits to growth and to claim again that a still more ingenious technology can solve all the

problems more primitive technology created.

These two scenarios represent for the most part the views of so-called experts, whose views are supposed to be sober and sophisticated but who in fact are as subject to euphoria or depression as the rest of us.

The third, less conspicuous but more prevalent scenario is the one assumed by most citizens of the United States and the rich countries and by many of the allies of poor countries.

This scenario might be symbolized by an escalator on which mankind is slowly but surely rising, not to utopia, but to ever-greater heights of material satisfaction. The escalator is slowed or stopped now and then by war or economic depression, but these interruptions are always temporary and after a painful interval the upward march is inevitably resumed.

This is the scenario favored by governments and councils of economic advisers who, bending over their statistical ten leaves, predict an ever-rising GNP and promise the unemployed that prosperity is just around the corner. It is this doctrine that has created the worldwide revolution of rising expectations, which more and more confounds politicians who cannot satisfy the expectations they have helped to raise.

—1976 Charles W. Yost

New York notebook

Melvin Maddocks

"The skyscrapers of New York will never know the coolness that comes down on Kifiso." — George Seferis

These notes may be read as evidence of what happens when one visits New York for too short a time, after too long an absence, with a paperback by the Greek poet George Seferis under one's arm. Kifiso is a well-known residential district above eight miles north of Athens, and who wouldn't love to visit it next? — with a Sunday New York Times under one's arm...

Meanwhile, on the shuttle to New York the passengers seem to change their faces somewhere over Hartford. You simply can't enter New York looking the way you look everywhere else. But what sort of expression should you prepare? Worrying about this question gives you a certain anxiety, a certain desperate alertness. Ah, good! Now you look like a New Yorker.

New York is a foreign country; there ought to be a passport for it. Instead, every New Yorker plays his own custom officer — only he inspects you, not your luggage: "Have you got what it takes? Stand and declare."

New York may be the only city whose airport is the quietest and least crowded in town. Among the skyscrapers, in true skyscraper fashion, noise is piled on noise — jackhammer on top of truck engine on top of police siren. And on top of all, a hum, an boom like a dynamite: the native sound of New York.

"You can't hear yourself think." In New York this is

quarter-smile says: "Save your oct for the out-of-towner, buddy. Never con a man."

There is a sadness to New York in 1976. New York was cut out to be a winner — a boffo smash — and it doesn't really know how to be anything else. That fatalistic stereotype, the New York cabbie, still plays his expected role of manic eccentric, for instance, but now he's like an old trouper in a fading hit.

For the first time New York seems cut off from its origins, its sources. "We find it strange that once we were able to build" (Seferis). Despite its noise-and-speed game New York is becoming the one thing it appeared impossible that now-and-future city could ever become: old-fashioned. It is turning into its own pernicious museum. Will the 21st century be able to afford the consumption and self-consumption of New York?

At this instant of human faltering one can, at last, really like New York. The city has seen the possibility of its own demise, and that look too. Is in everybody's eyes. "The skyscrapers of New York will never know the coolness that comes down on Kifiso" — but they're beginning to act as if they could use it, and might even like it.

Who knows? The day may come when New Yorkers will join in the common prayer of non-New Yorkers: "Give us, outside sleep, serenity" (Seferis). The day may come. But it's not here yet, and the rest of us are secretly relieved. The natives need a volcano to visit now and then, even though — listen! — they would want to live there.

U.K. devolution: would it mean passports to Pimlico?

By T. B. Millar

The British Government seems intent on implementing its proposals to transfer powers to

the National Assembly for Wales, and the

Assembly for Scotland.

It is not easy to see who will gain from the changes. Certainly, assembly representatives sitting in Edinburgh or Cardiff will be able to take decisions on a whole range of "bread-and-butter" issues. But without the power to raise funds, the assemblies will have limited flexibility, a low threshold of frustration, and a ready-made excuse for avoiding action.

The proposals do not go far enough for the Scottish National Party and its Welsh equivalent, the Plaid Cymru. Both seek complete independence within the Commonwealth of Nations. The Plaid Cymru has limited electoral support, but the SNP received over 80 percent of the Scottish votes cast at the last election. It is a farce to be reckoned with, even if many who vote for it have not said they want an independent Scotland.

The government white papers have now completed the general picture of the intended devolution: a legislative assembly in Scotland, an executive assembly in Wales, with powers over health, education (except universities), local government and related matters within the broad lines of national policy, and financed by a block vote from the central budget.

The government declares itself wholly opposed to federalism, but in the Scottish propos-

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